The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,743—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Established 1818.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th Dec.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	7284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	8284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	8525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Belich	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 860.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec. 1902
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	5044	27th Dec. 1902
a b VINDOBONA	E. Cobol	4891	17th Jan. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfeil	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	E. Colledani	8,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipping at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeil	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th December, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd January.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 21st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,932	Negre	18th Dec. 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,932	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5747	Deputy Frocy	9th Apr. 1904
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

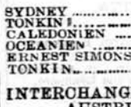
S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2,655	Birch.	22nd Dec., 1902.
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Ahrens	6th Jan., 1903

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 9th December, 1902.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU" Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,321 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 22nd instant,

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th December, 1902.

CURZON & Co.

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS
Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CHRISTMAS 1902.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

XMAS CAKES.

		Rs.	a.	
Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated, plain Icing	... ...	1	0	per lb.
Do. do. Chocolate Iced	... ...	1	4	,,
Do. do. Almond Iced	... ...	1	8	,,

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.

Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. Royans Victoria. ,, a la Tomate. ,, Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

REQUIREMENTS

FOR THE GREAT

DELHI DURBAR.

GLARE GLASSES.

Picked Lenses, without flaws, Air Bubbles or Water Marks Steel, Rs. 6; Nickel, Rs. 10; Gold, Rs. 75.

BINOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder Prismatic Binoculars are the lightest and most portable Prismatic Glasses made, and are perfection. In Optical and Mechanical Arrangement and Power they surpass all others.

	Rs.	a.
No. 20, magnifying 6 times	122	8
No. 30 do. 9 ,,	141	4
No. 40 do. 12 ,,	160	0
"Flammarion" Binoculars are glasses of very high power and definition for their size. These Glasses have been approved and are now used in 18 Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in India	2	0
Aitchison's Patent Pocket Binoculars are powerful glasses and are made entirely of Aluminium. In weight not heavier than an ordinary watch, closes up to a thickness of one inch	45	0

MONOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder Monoculars are light and easy to carry, and are, therefore, intended for tourists and for general out-door use. The optical qualities of the Goerz Binoculars apply also to these single instruments.

No. 30, magnifying 9 times	Rs. 56	0
No. 40 do 12 ,,	64	0

TELESCOPES.

Our New Army Telescopes produce a clearness of vision and a complete definition to the exact edge of the Object Lens. They are wonderful value in power.

	Rs.	a.
Brass mount's and cap, leather body, 3 in. shade, closed 8 in., 3 draw, extended 23 in., including case	20	0
Ditto. do. Oxidized mounts	22	8
Ditto. larger size, 19 lines objective, closed 10 in., extended 30 in, including case	25	0
Ditto. do. oxidized mounts	27	8
Powerful Achromatic Lens, oxidized mounts, closed 11 in., 2 draw extended 24 3-4 in., including case	60	0
Ditto. do. closed 30 in, 25 lines Objective Lens	85	0

WRIST WATCHES.

MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCH. THE PERFECTION OF A WRIST WATCH.

Crystal face, Real Nickel Silver, with Leather Wristlet	32	0
Crystal face Real Silver Case, with Leather Wristlet	42	8
Crystal face Gold case	160	0

The "Service" Wrist Watch is a lever watch, highly recommended.

Real Nickel Silver Case, with Wrist Stop	25	0
Real Silver Case, with Wrist Stoop	32	0

POCKET WATCHES.

The "Original" Campaign Watch is a reliable watch at a moderate price. A better made and finished watch is not obtainable for less money.

Real Nickel Silver, Crystal face case	Rs.	35
Real Silver Do. do.	,,	50
Do. Hunting case	,,	55
Do. Half-hunting case	,,	60

ORMOLU CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

Cased in handsome leather travelling cases. We have on hand a very fine collection of these useful and portable Time-keepers, all of which are of a quality to last a lifetime.

Timepieces, Striking Clocks, Alarums, Repeaters, and Calendars. From Rs. 35

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.

In real Nickel Silver Drums, neatly cased in handsome solid leather travelling cases, strong lever movements, bold figures on dial. An excellent Camp Clock.

4 in. Dial Time-piece	Rs.	55
4 ,, Striking Clock	,,	65
6 ,, Time-piece	,,	75
6 ,, Striking Clock	,,	90
Cheaper Drums from	,,	25

MISCELLANEOUS.

		Rs.	as.
Ladies' fitted Dressing Bags	From	57	0
Gentlemen's Do.	,,	140	0
Silver and Gold Sets of Shirt-Studs and Links from Rs. 5 and	,,	35	0
Silver-mounted Leather Cigar Cases	,,	18	0
Gold and jewelled Tie Clips	,,	8	0
Silver-cased Gold mounted Amber Cigarette Tubes	,,	12	0
Silver Sovereign Purses	,,	8	8
Do. with Watch combined	,,	23	0
Gents' Silver Card Cases	,,	10	0
Ladies' Do. do.	,,	18	0
Silver Match Boxes	,,	3	0
Silver Key Chains	,,	12	0
Silver Cigar Cutters	,,	5	0
Silver Cigarette Cases	,,	18	0
Silver Manicure Sets	,,	21	0
Silver Flat Cedar Pencil Cases	,,	2	0
Gold Do. do	,,	36	0
Gun Metal Cigar and Cigarette Cases.	,,	11	0
Gun Metal Card cases	,,	12	0
Gun Metal Pencils	,,	3	8
Solid Silver Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks	,,	50	0
Nickel Silver Leather-mounted Spirit Flasks	,,	20	0
Nickel Silver Electroplated Sandwich Boxes	,,	40	0
Real Silver Chatelaine Bags	,,	90	0

AND HOST OF OTHER USEFUL ARTICLES.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO

GOVERNMENT HOUSES

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas	Rs.	a.
(Original weights) per lb.	1	2
Half Ham, Raw	1	4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	2	0
Cooked, cut in slices	2	8

BACON

FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE, HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND (Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each) per lb.	1	2
Do do in cut	1	3
Do Belly, in Canvas, from 12 lbs. each	1	0
Do do in cut	1	1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1	0
Do do in cut	1	1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

(NOW IN SEASON)	Rs.	a.
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1	6
Do do in cut	1	8
AMERICAN	0	12
CAMEMBERT real, in Glass Jars each	1	4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	0	14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	1	0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	0	12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality	1	0

FRESH POMPHRET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

BON-BONS AND CRACKERS
TOM SMITH'S, LONDON.
A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

IN AID OF
THE POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS' CORONATION FETE.

THE GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

Advertised for 12th instant and which was POSTPONED on account of the unsettled state of the Weather,

WILL BE HELD AT THE

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

ON THURSDAY, 18TH INSTANT, AT 9 P.M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist :—

Madame SCHULTZ, Mrs. L. W. MICHAEL, Miss EMILY DAY, Mr. THOS ASHFORD, Mr. G. E. THOMAS, Mr. S. H. CLARKE, and Mr. CORNWALLIS SMITH.

ADMISSION Re. 1, each.

Reserved Tables, Annas 8 each.

Tables Reserved at the door, Re. 1 each.

Tickets at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE Public are INFORMED that the CORONATION of Their Most Gracious Majesties KING-EMPEROR EDWARD VII and QUEEN ALEXANDRA is to be celebrated throughout Bombay by rejoicings, festivities and illuminations at the end of the current month. These festivities will consist of :

1. A People's Fair on the Esplanade Maidan from the 27th instant to 2nd January 1903.

2. Illumination of Government, Municipal and other public and private buildings on the night of the 1st January 1903, and

3. A Fireworks display on the open ground opposite the Secretariat on the night of the 2nd January 1903.

The public are invited to subscribe towards the fund for carrying out the above objects.

An account has been opened in the Bank of Bombay where subscriptions may be sent direct or to the Undersigned, the receipt for which will be duly acknowledged through the local papers.

M. C. MURZBAN,
for self and other Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 13th December, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL and PUBLIC BUILDINGS will be ILLUMINATED on the NIGHT of the 1st proximo. The public are cordially invited to co-operate in these ILLUMINATIONS by LIGHTING their OWN HOUSES, BUSINESS PREMISES, &c.

M. C. MURZBAN,
for self and other Honorary Secretaries.
Coronation Festivities Committee.

Bombay, 15th December, 1902.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of HOLDING STALLS in the PEOPLE'S FAIR are requested to APPLY to the Undersigned.

M. C. MURZBAN,
for self and other Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 15th December, 1902.

ST. PETER'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

THE ALL SAINTS' SISTERS propose to CLOSE THE BOARDING SCHOOL at CHRISTMAS and RE-OPEN it at Khandala on or about January 15th. Applications should be made to

THE MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Peter's Girls' School.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M., and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 35. Preparations sent to all parts of India, post free. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of CHATURBHOOJ DEVKARAN, Dasa Loka Gachha Bania Hindoo Inhabitant, living on the income of his property, late of Porebunder, deceased.

BAI LADKI, widow of the said deceased, of Bombay, Dasa Loka Gachha Bania Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Old Modikhana Street, within the Fort .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Eleventh Day of December in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 11th day of December, 1902.
Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for PROBATE of the WILL of THAKAR ANANDJI WALJI, late of Bombay Bhattia Hindu Merchant, deceased.

BAI TAMMUBAI, widow of KHIMJI HURRY and one of the daughters, PREMDAS KHIMJI, a grandson and THAKAR NARANDAS KANJI, the son-in-law of the abovenamed deceased, the Executors named in his Will.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Thirteenth Day of December in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred two and in the Second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

W. LANE.
The 13th day of December, 1902.
Messrs. PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE RE-OPENS and NEW CLASSES commence on the 13th JANUARY, 1903. The Subjects taught practically include Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Cotton Spinning and Weaving, Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling, and Locomotive Engineering. The Complementary Science Subjects include Mechanics, Steam, Machine-Drawing, and Light, Heat, and Magnetism. Applications should be made so as to reach the Principal on or before the 2nd January, 1903. Applicants must state the Course of Instruction they wish to take, and will be examined in that course only. Programme giving full Particulars of the Courses of Instruction, &c., can be obtained from the PRINCIPAL, on payment of Annas Four.

N. A. F. MOOS,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANNUAL POLICE BALL
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ON THE 23RD DECEMBER, 1902, (TUESDAY)

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Every Extra Lady's Ticket Rs. 5.

Tickets can be purchased from the following Members :—

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J. HASSAN, Esq. — W. R. JONES, Esq.
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W. R. JONES,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer,
Medow Street, Police Station.

N.B.—Sale of Tickets will close on the 20th instant.

S. S. "CITY OF VIENNA."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafet or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned declines to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

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KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th December, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in K. Shed Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th December, 1902.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO for Bombay per s.s "IDZUMI MARU," from YOKOHAMA and KOBE, satisfactorily transhipped to the s.s. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," ARRIVED here on the 11th inst., are hereby informed that after the departure of the s.s. "Idzumi Maru" from Kobe she was stranded in the Inland Sea of Japan, necessitating the transfer of her Cargo and causing the Steamer (Idzumi) to go under General Average. Consignees are, therefore, requested to present their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned, sign their Average Bond, and pay the Deposit of 10 per cent on the Market Value, or send G-Letters from their Insurance Companies before D-Orders can be issued to them.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th Dec., 1902.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses ; Let and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

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SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

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Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
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Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,910,000

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Y. MATSUO,
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

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W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£92 3/4	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 3/4	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3/16	=	+ 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	22 3/16	=	unchanged
2 months hence	22 3/16	=	"
Spot in New York	48	=	plus 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·15	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20·45 1/2	=	"
New York Demand	4·87	=	— 1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	"
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=	"
3 " "	3 7/8 pr ct	=	"
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 pr ct	=	"
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8 pr ct	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1/4 pr ct	=	— 3/8
7 day market loans	3 1/2 pr ct	=	unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4·52 — 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 29,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-April.
4·46	4·45	4·45	4·45
April-May	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
4·46	4·46	4·46	4·46

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	46,000 bales.
" Do. last year	44,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	22,000 "
" " Continent	7,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8·55
Futures, month of Dec.	8·29 — 2
Do. do. March	8·22 — 4

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-8
Futures month of March	8 22 — 1
Do. June	8·35 plus 2
Tone at close	steady.
Cotton total visible supply	3,340,000 bales.
" of which is East Indian,	64,000 "
" Total stock in London	10,000 "
" Quantity in sight	5,780,000 "

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 13th December, 1902:—

Cotton	3,625 bales.
Wheat	3,682 cwts.
Linseed	1,481 "
Rapeseed	Nil
Gingellyseed	27,936 "
Poppyseed	543 "
Groundnuts	93 "
Castorseed	6,249 "
Rice	4,323 "
Myrabollams	1,959 "
Cottonseed	11,123 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 15,

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	116 1-2
Shanghai 30 " "	162
Japan 30 " "	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet

Cash	Rs. 97-10
1st Settlement	Rs. 97-9

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone steady.				
Ready	8	4		
Forward April-May	7	13		
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.				
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	6		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	13		
Do. Gujarat forward April May	6	6		
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.				
Ready	8	4		
Forward April-May	7	8	7	9
Castorseed—Tone quiet.				
Ready	23	3-4		
Forward April-May.	24	1-4		
Groundnuts—Tone steady.				
Forward Jany-Feby	35	3-4		
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Howree Khandesh Ready	37	1-2		
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	36	1-		
25 " "	25	3-4		
50 " "	34			
Black Kutnee	32	1-2		

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	15,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·47	4·46	4·46
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·46	4·47	4·47
plus 1	unchanged	plus1

June-July	July. Aug.
4·47	4·47
plus 1	plus 1

COTTON.—The spot market is quiet but steady with a small business reported. In the Sutta market prices are about Re 1 higher, and Marwaree dealers are buying Broach.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	165	156	—	25 Dec.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	168	160	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G) ...	168	160	...	do
Belati, M G ...	173	172	...	do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	166	...	do
Domangaum Poolgaum	180	174	...	do
Oomra good staple ...	185	179	174	do
Akola do)				
Khamgaum do) ...	178	172	...	do
Karanja do)				
Broach do ...	199	...	191	25 Mar.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 13th December, compared with the previous week :—

ASSETS.

Public Deposits	Rs. 1,28,039	Increase.
Other Deposits ...	28,06,429	Increase.
Credits Undrawn	3,35,750	Increase.

LIABILITIES.

Government Securities ...	10,15,997	Decrease.
Other Authorized Securities	68,685	Decrease.
Credits on Securities... ...	75,451	Increase.
Loans do.	2,58,917	Decrease.
Bills discounted & purchased	41,636	Decrease.
Balance with other Banks ...	2,92,283	Increase.
Cash	43,47 380	Increase.

SARES.—Quiet.

Manockjee Petit Re. Mills 1790.

Bank of Bombay Rs. 1,297 1-2.

Tapty Valley Railway Rs. 432 1-2.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 3-4
3 per cent Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-16
Bar Silver	22 3-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 13th December, as compared with the statement of the 6th December :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 6, Rs.	Dec. 13. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,23,302	45,71,359
Public Deposits at Branches	29,39,855	33,19,737
Other Deposits	6,15,33,298	6,44,00,037
Post Bills	18,902	18,248
Credits undrawn	36,14,220	39,49,970
Rs.	9,08,29,777	9,41,59,351
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,25,83,081	1,15,67,094
Other authorised Securities	10,93,380	10,24,685
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	86,14,727	86,90,178
Loans do. do.	1,11,55,963	1,08,96,646
Bills discounted and purchased	2,55,42,651	2,55,01,015
Due Stock	3,88,408	3,88,408
Stamps and Stationery	23,069	23,164
Balances with other Banks	5,67,598	8,59,821
Cash	3,08,60,920	3,57,08,810
Rs.	9,08,29,777	9,41,59,351

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORRIS—December 11, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Captain Godfrey Morris, 1st Mopiah Rifles, of a son.

O'CONNOR—December 13, at Rawalpindi, the wife of M Scott O'Connor, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water, 11-48m., Low water, 5-55m., 5-38m.

Fifth Criminal Sessions.

Port Trustees' Annual Inspection of the Harbour.

Concert in Aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Ischia entered the dock on Saturday and the steamer Matin on Sunday. The steamer Persia left the dock on Saturday and the steamer R. Rubattino yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ponani entered the dock on Saturday and the steamers Springwell, Falls of Keltie, and City of Vienna entered yesterday. The steamer Safari left the dock on Sunday.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, to-day, at 4-30 p. m. Business: (1) Discussion on the paper on Infant Mortality read by Dr. N. N. Katrack at the last meeting of the Society.

BURGLARY AT FERGUSSON ROAD.—Babsjee Hari, a clerk employed in the G. I. P. Railway Company, has reported to the Police that during his absence from home on Fergusson Road on Saturday night, his room was broken into, and gold and silver ornaments and clothing, of the collective value of Rs. 261 were stolen.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Dewjee Baboo, a Hindu lad, aged thirteen, residing at Mahim, went into a tank at Maunga yesterday, for the purpose of removing his fishing line which had become entangled in the weeds. He got beyond his depth, and most probably would have been drowned had it not been for a policeman, named Raghoo Dugdoo, who jumped in and saved the boy.

KILLED BY A HORSE KICK.—Dattoo Appa, a Hindu, aged twenty years, a syce, employed in Oomer Jamal's stables at Bellasis Road, was, while engaged in grooming a horse belonging to his master, yesterday, accidentally kicked on the right temple by another horse that was being led out of the stable by one Pandoo Khandoo. The horse, it appears, while being removed, became frisky and kicked Dattoo, who died on the spot.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 7-30 a. m. on Wednesday, the 17th instant. All letters, etc., for Kurrachee and Sind, and those for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer, will also be despatched.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—After four days cloudy weather we have had rain measuring 58 cents in Bhownagar. Reports of rain having fallen almost all over Kathiawar have reached here. At Dhola 55 cents were measured. This rain is beneficial to wheat and gram crops, but injurious to "mathia cotton" crops and til crops.—A matchwa which was coming into Virawal harbour with a cargo foundered during the squally weather which had of late prevailed.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Captain Prevost and Officers, the Band and Buglers of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. M. Fredills, Bandmaster, commencing at 9 o'clock to-night:—

March	Bond of Friendship—Hume
Overture	L' Italiana in Algier—Rossini
Valse	Sweet Vows—Reeder
Selection	Belle of New York—Kerker
Eorh Solo	Jupiter—Smith
Selection	A Runaway Girl—Moncktor

GOD SAVE THE KING.

MARWARI SPECULATORS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Leane charged Jhumberlal Shavakram and ten other Marwaries with causing obstruction on a public thoroughfare. It appeared that on Sunday morning at about 10 o'clock all the accused formed a portion of a crowd of about a hundred and fifty speculators assembled at the junction of Shaik Memon Street and Mombadevi Road. They were calling aloud the rates of linseed and other articles, and causing congestion of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.—The Magistrate sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

MEETING OF MILLHANDS AT MAHALAXMI.—Mr. Krishnaji Pandurang writes:—"A meeting of about four hundred millhands was held on Sunday evening near the Mahalaxmi station to consider the advisability of starting a fund by curtailing the wages of the millhands. After a few speeches by the members of the Millhand's Help Society it was unanimously agreed to give up such an idea. There was a slight stir among the millhands at the sight of Mr. Powar and other advocates of the fund, but on their retirement from the meeting, and on some more speeches by the millhands, the meeting dispersed. Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Dhondi, a member of the Municipal Corporation, was present at the meeting.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Abdool Kadur Noorbhoy, a merchant, having his office on the first floor of Sitaram Buildings, in Hornby Road, has reported to the Police the theft of a gold watch and chain of the value of Rs. 372 from his office table on Saturday last.—A similar complaint has been made to the Police by Hajee Cassum Jooma, in respect of currency notes, cash, a gold watch and chain, and some Turkish coins, of the collective value of Rs. 320. It appears that the complainant went to live at Mahim Bazaar Road about a fortnight ago intending to give a feast to Mahomedan mendicants thereof. During his stay some person removed by means of a long bamboo his "sadria" containing the property from a nail in the room.

MR. JIVANJI MODI'S LECTURE.—The first lecture of the season under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-30 p. m. to-day by Shamsul Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A. The topic selected for the evening is "Old documents of the Parsis of Navsari in King Akbar's reign." Several original documents and old manuscripts will be exhibited during the lecture which is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual. Mr. Bejanjee Ardeshir Dastur Camdin's Prize of Rs. 400 for a Cyclopedia in Gujarati, Part III, together with Mr. Manchersha Nusserwanjee Rustom Framna's donation of Rs. 400 towards the cost of printing of the said Prize Essay, offered through the Mandali, will be given to Mr. Ratanjee Framjee Sethna at the close of the lecture.

CAUSING GRIEVIOUS HURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged Bhagwan Ranchod, a blacksmith, with causing grivious hurt with a knife to Kashiram Narsy, aged 16, also a blacksmith, residing in Kamatipura 9th lane. On the 13th instant accused, in company of one Naron Ghati, took complainant to a liquorshop in Chinchpogli. He purchased a bottle of rum there, and all the three partook of the liquor. At Chinchpogli, Naron left his companions who proceeded to a toddy shop in Lalwadi, and had some toddy there. Accused then proposed that they should go to Tank Bander and have another bout there. Complainant refused to go, and resisted all the efforts of the accused to induce him to accompany him, upon which accused got angry and stabbed him with a knife, causing wounds on his neck and on one of his temples. Complainant was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. Dr. W. S. George, House Surgeon, said that complainant had bled much, and a little more waste of blood would have proved fatal.—The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray charged Kulsambai, a Mahomedan woman, with keeping a gaming house in Bapti Road, and Essa Cassam Bhisty and eight other Mahomedans, mostly ghari walas, with gaming with cards and money. Inspector Murray said that at about 4-20 a. m. on Sunday he raided a house, No. 19, Bapti Road, on a warrant granted by the Commissioner of Police, and arrested all the accused, and found Rs. 12-12-0 lying on the ground in the centre. The room stood in the name of Kulsambai, and according to the information to the Commissioner was a common gaming house. Shaik Hussein Mahomed Fazel, the fourth accused, was granted pardon on condition that he should make a full and true disclosure of the case. He said that he knew all the accused who were playing with cards and money in the room of Kulsambai in Banti Road. Each of the gamblers paid one pie to Kulsambai per each game.—The Magistrate fined Kulsambai Rs. 25 and the rest Re. 1 each. The money found on the ground and the cards were ordered to be confiscated and one-fourth of the fine if recovered to be paid to the informant as reward.

A CHEATING BOARDER.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Harishchandra Mahadeo, aged 17, a goldsmith in the employ of Devjee Maljee, jeweller, with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold bangle valued at Rs. 16 and Rs. 4-8 in cash belonging to Satyabhamabai, a Hindu woman, keeping a boarding house in Tadwadi, Sonapur Lane. Accused was a boarder at the complainant's. On the 9th instant, he came to her and asked for her bangle, saying her son Babil wanted it in order to buy one more of its kind. In the evening when Babil returned home from work his mother inquired of him what he had done with the bangle. He said he had no knowledge of it. The same evening accused did not come to the house to take his meals as usual. On Wednesday last Babil found him on the road and took him to his mother. He admitted having pledged the oanament for Rs. 4-8 before the complainant, upon which complainant paid him Rs. 4-8 to get it redeemed and sent her son with him. On the way accused effected his escape from Babil. He was again found on the road on Saturday by Babil and handed over to the police. He made a statement to the police and took them to the shop of one Sakharam Pandurang in Chirabazar. Sakharam produced a gold bar, and said he had melted down the bangle which was sold to him by the accused for Rs. 5 on the 9th instant.—The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

KILLED WITH AN AXE.

MR. E. H. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Kanara, in October last, convicted Omnappa bin Yellapa of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused from the decision was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused was charged with the murder of one Jainya bin Satwappa by striking him on the head with the back of an axe. The accused at first pleaded not guilty and almost immediately fainted. On recovering he said he wished to plead guilty and to make a statement. He then proceeded to make a long rambling statement, telling how and why he killed deceased, but at the end said he did not intend to kill him, but merely to cause him hurt. He, however, asked to be hanged, and said he did not want to be imprisoned. The accused had some sort of quarrel with the deceased and thought himself very badly used. A witness in the case found the accused tied to a tree, and accused at the time told him that he was tied up by deceased and others. The enmity appears to have had its origin in a demand by deceased and other villagers that accused should join them in setting fire to the jungle, so that they might get shikar, and accused was made to pay money when he refused to join. This apparently raised a feeling of hostility in the mind of the accused, which, being nursed by him, grew in the end to the bitterest hatred. The accused, who gave himself up after killing the deceased, said before the Third Class Magistrate and also before the committing Magistrate that he did intend to kill the deceased, and also that he had three times tried to make the attempt, but his heart failed him. It was not till he appeared in the Sessions Court that he said he did not intend to kill the deceased, but Mr. Leggatt thought his previous statements showed that he had every intention of causing death. Moreover, the evidence of the hospital assistant showed that the injuries received by the deceased were of a very severe kind; and Mr. Leggatt thought that any man using an axe—even the back of it—upon a man's head with such force as to fracture the skull, so much as was the case here, must have intended to cause death. Further the body was found lying in a nullah in which there was a little water. In the Sessions Court, accused said he took it there to revive the deceased; but before the Third Class Magistrate, he said that he threw the deceased into the water, being certain that he would very soon die; and he said much the same before the committing Magistrate. Under the circumstances, Mr. Leggatt had no hesitation in holding that the accused caused the death of the deceased and intended to cause his death. Accused's manner and rambling statement raised some doubts in Mr Leggatt's mind as to the sanity of the accused, and accordingly the Civil Surgeon was examined. From his evidence it was clear that though accused was a man of weak intellect who would be likely to nurse a feeling of enmity till he got it beyond his control, he was perfectly sane and would quite realise what he was doing and also the consequences. He was found guilty of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

SCIENTIFIC CONVERSAZIONE AT MADRAS.

A Scientific Conversazione was opened in the Madras Museum buildings (Connamara Library) on Thursday evening by H. E. the Governor in the presence of a large number of spectators.

The exhibits were of the most varied and interesting character. The whole of the large room was filled with them, and everything was carefully explained by the members of the committee and their assistants. The Chemistry and Physics Sections undoubtedly attracted the most attention, but there were many interesting things to be seen in the Engineering and other parts of the Exhibition. It had been intended to have a working installation of the Marconi system of Wireless Telegraphy, and Mr. R. L. Jones took a great deal of trouble to get it in working order. Something went wrong with the apparatus however, and the telegraph could not be shown.

In the alcove devoted to Bacteriology was found a most appalling array of test tubes tastefully arranged in racks on tiers, containing a variety of bacteria, noxious and innocuous, those associated with diseases and those found free in Nature, all growing in different solid and liquid media. Cultures of pigment-forming bacteria and various yellow and fluorescent organisms were particularly striking. The "micrococcus prodigiosus," which produces in its growth a brilliant red pigment, and is the cause of the bleeding host and similar phenomena, was also exhibited. It was instructive to find the bacilli of typhoid fever and other pathogenic organisms safely secured from harm in test tubes while their mode of growth could be examined at leisure through the glass. A handy incubator and other pieces of apparatus used in bacteriological work were carefully demonstrated to all enquirers by Dr. Chandrasekar Iyer of the Medical College. Numerous microscopical preparations of bacilli, both in the living and in the dead and stained state, gave the public an opportunity of seeing for themselves what those oft-mentioned organisms, bacilli and cocci, are really like.

In the mosquitoes and malaria alcove were displayed a series of most artistic coloured pictures by Captain Donovan, I. M. S., illustrative of the mosquito in various stages of development, and also showing the main differences between Culex and Anopheles. One that was conspicuous for ingenuity of conception was a circle divided into sectors showing the progressive development of the malarial parasite. One semi-circle was devoted to its development in the mosquito and the other to its development in man. The details of the picture were too technical for most, but all could appreciate the main points such as the periodicity of the fever absurdly indicated by the figure of a native lying down during the paroxysm with a racking headache and walking about during the intermissions, the withdrawal of the parasite from the said native during his sleep by a gigantic mosquito and the continuation of its growth in the body of the mosquito, and, finally, its re-inoculation into the unfortunate native. Living specimens were of several species of Anopheles in all stages of development, and under microscopes were malarial parasites from the human blood.

Another interesting exhibit was the Harmonicograph, an instrument for showing the curves traced by a point whose motion is the resultant of two simple harmonic motions, produced by two pendulums swinging at right angles to each other. One of the pendulums carries a small table or platform on which a sheet of paper may be placed, and the other carries a horizontal arm to which a pen can be fixed. The bob of one of the pendulums is capable of sliding along it, and the times of vibration can be adjusted so as to have a given ratio to each other. When either pendulum is made to vibrate while the other remains at rest, the pen traces out a straight line, but when both pendulums are made to vibrate together, it traces out a curve, the form of which depends on the ratio of the times of vibration, and the phases of the motions of the two pendulums.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 16.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit for Judgment

5-02—Wadia and G—Jadawjee Purmanand vs Goswami Shri Purshotam Laljee M—Tyabjee D and Co.

419-02—Mulla and M—Nanjee Manarjee vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co. part heard.

760-01—Crawford B and Co—Hargowandas Jugjiwandas and others vs Anpurnabai widow and others—R P Mehta Part heard.

For Trial on Preliminary Issue,

202-02—Thakurdas and Co—The Jairam Mills Ld vs The Commercial Union Assurance Co—Craigie L and O,

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and a common jury.

ANOTHER ALLEGED WILL FORGERY CASE.

Jetha Visram, Rattansey Virji, Jairam Hansraj, and Gangji Jethe, all Hindus, were charged—accused No. 1 with the forgery of the will of Gopal Viram, and Nos. 2, 3, and 4 with abetment of the forgery. They were further charged with perjury and using as genuine a forged document, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be forged, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Davar appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 3; and Mr. Rustem D. N. Wadia for the other accused.

Several witnesses for the prosecution were examined during the day in support of the opening statement of counsel.

Shivji Dungersey, examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said he was formerly in the service of accused No. 1. After he joined service witness was asked by his master to make a copy of a document. He made the copy, which was the will shown to him now, according to his master's instructions, and gave him the copy and the original. At the time he handed the documents to accused No. 1 there was no signature of the testator. When he handed the documents to his master the second accused was present. About a week after, his master gave him again the draft from which he had made a copy, and was asked to make another copy. He saw that the draft given him had alterations in it. He made the copy as he was directed, but he did not know what had now become of the draft. The draft given to him a second time had no signature or attestations. He had not written the signature or the attestations. Accused No. 1 took the copy and wrote out the signature from a hundi, put it into his pocket, and went away with the accused No. 2.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar witness said that when he wrote from the draft he did not know that it was a will. He did not then know what a will was. He did not then believe he was doing anything wrong. He did not then realize that he was forging a document.

Dungarsey Nensey, examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said that his son, who was in the employ of the first accused, said that he had been asked by his master to copy some document, which he considered suspicious. Witness, thereupon, advised his son to leave the service.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar witness said that his son did not tell him how many copies he had made. He afterwards came to know that his son had made four copies that the document related to the will of Gopal Visram.

Suleman Gulam Hoosein, examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said that he was in the service of Gopal and Govind Viram for 14 years. At the time the application for probate was made, he had left the service.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 15.

Monday.—The depression from Persia is advancing through Beluchistan where it has given rain, Chaman reporting a fall of slightly over half an inch. No rain has fallen in the central parts of the country and west peninsula, but a cyclonic storm has formed in the South Bay and is probably advancing towards the Madras Coast where it has given light to heavy rain. Showers have also fallen in the interior districts of South India. Nellore has received nearly 5 inches, Madras two, Trichinopoly and Cuddapah one. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was in considerable to very large excess in the North Peninsula and central parts of the country, Rajputana, Gujarat and Sind. It was also in considerable to large excess in Lower Burma and Tenasserim.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nowshera, Captain E. R. Robinson, R.N. R, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein via Colombo, reports having experienced very heavy rain and hard north-west squalls from 10° North to 7° North in the Bay of Bengal. From Calicut to Vingorla heavy south-west squalls and continual rain with a considerable south-west sea. The City Line steamer City of Vienna, Captain John Campbell, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow via Liverpool, met with strong North East monsoon, up to 60° east with a rough sea, thence to Bombay moderate monsoon.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 15TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Seasonable. Cotton third picking commenced. Rain much need generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Looks like clearing up. Harvests partially damaged.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Mornings cold and dewy Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rains.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rains. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Boll worms generated; two annas damage. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and continue to show more improvement. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and picking commenced.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy and unseasonable. No further rain expected. Cotton plants want f

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1902.

LIU-KUN-YI'S SUCCESSOR.

THE death of Liu-kun-yi, who for so long directed affairs in the Yang-tse valley, was expected to prove of serious consequence to the interests of Europeans in Southern China. At a time when the new Treaty is coming into force and China being further opened out to commerce, it was felt to be a distinct misfortune that the firm hand of Liu-kun-yi should be for ever removed. He was one of the few Chinamen who realised the position of his country among the nations, and the withdrawal of the troops from Shanghai was in reality more a compliment to his judgment and an acknowledgment of European belief in his integrity than an admission that the occupation of that port was undesirable in our own interests. Liu, as was truly said of him, was a man of open mind, who retained his attachment to what was good in the Chinese political system, and his attitude to things European was not by any means uncritical. He was a man of remarkable personal energy and administrative ability, and one of the few Chinese officials in whom foreigners had confidence. To him no doubt the civilised world owed a great deal, but he might not have been able to achieve so much as he did during the convulsion of two years ago had his efforts not been loyally seconded by Chang-chih-tung, the Viceroy of Wuchang. The attitude taken up by these two officers was declared by a contemporary to show that the Chinese court had at its disposal the services of men "not inferior in worth and capacity to any European State." We are not willing to commit ourselves to so comprehensive a statement as that, but it cannot be denied that Liu-kun-yi was a distinctly capable man deserving of the trust that was reposed in him, or that Chang-chih-tung is a scholar and an official of the greatest integrity. Had these two officials joined the anti-foreign crusade and yielded to court cajolery and menaces, it is certain that not only the Yang-tse valley, but the whole of Southern China must have fallen into anarchy. It is, therefore, a matter of unqualified satisfaction that Chang-chih-tung, a man of similar calibre, is to succeed Liu-kun-yi, and that of the two men the successor is generally accepted as perhaps the more able man of the two. Certainly he is a man of greater education, a scholar and a gentleman. Those who have had dealings with him and who know him well declare that Chang-chih-tung is a greater statesman than his predecessor. They are not slow to declare that in the anti-Boxer movement Chang was the moving spirit, and that Liu, Tuang Fang, and others simply followed his example.

Mr. Griffith John, one of the oldest British residents in China, writing from Hankow the other day, gave to a Shanghai contemporary an instructive account of an interview he had with the new viceroy. Chang-chih-tung is described of being anything but imposing in appearance. He is a short, spare man, very plainly dressed, and severely simple in his habits. The most conspicuous thing about him, says Mr. John, is his fine head. It is a large head on a small body—a head which perhaps contains more Chinese lore and schemes for the benefit of his fellow countrymen than that of any Chinese official. He does not know a word of English, but his translator is a skilful linguist, and through him is kept posted in all matters of the outside world. He is persuaded that he will be able to discharge his duties to the State as efficiently at Wuchang as at Nanking, and has expressed his reluctance to be transferred. Public convenience, however, may have to be consulted to some extent, and his removal may be held advisable. Meantime, however, he has brought numerous schemes of reform to maturity and has submitted them for consideration to the Emperor. Naturally he is anxious to see them carried out, for Chang is no longer a young man, and, as he explained, everything is dependent on the will of the Emperor. With Mr. John, Chang freely exchanged views on the subject of missionary effort in China. He frankly owned that it did not trouble him very much, but after Mr. John had explained to him the principles and policy of the Protestant Church in China, he expressed himself perfectly satisfied. All the same he seemed to regard the various sects as superfluous and troublesome excrescences particularly expressing his views on the Chin-li-hui or "Dipping sect" as he termed the Baptists. When their method of adult baptism was explained, however, he contented himself by smiling and remarking that the mode was not a very convenient one. It may be gathered, however, that Chang-chih-tung is in favour of granting religious liberty to the people, and in permitting missionaries to pursue their calling provided they do not seek to take the law into their own hands as too many of them undoubtedly have done. So long as they will not claim for their converts superiority to the common law of the land, there is little fear of missionaries being officially interfered with. When they do that it is impossible to sympathise with them in their unhappy experiences.

For Chang-chih-tung it is not claimed that he has not weaknesses and eccentricities. But after making all due allowance he is still proclaimed as one of China's greatest men, if not the greatest of the present day. "A truer patriot or an abler statesman," we are assured, "China does not possess. In one respect he is looked upon as a phenomenon among the officials of his day—in that the love of money does not seem to be in him. He might have been one of the richest men in the empire. As a matter of fact he is a poor man. All the wealth that flows into his yamen is spent on public works and public charity." What wonder that Southern China looks towards him hopefully, and that the foreigner believes that he will enjoy fairer play than he has hitherto obtained. The missionary has put his faith in Chang-chih-tung already, and that fact explains the steady influx of workers in the Lord's Vineyard. Beyond this they have secured a concession that all books may leave the Treaty ports free of duty, and they look forward to a particularly fruitful campaign. With brighter prospects on the Yang-tse, it may be mentioned, come more cheery accounts from the Canton river. The Canton-Hankow Railway is making progress, and both traders and missionaries believe that a new era of prosperity is drawing. Many of the natives, on the other hand, regard the innovation with no great favour. They urge that rich paddy-land that can ill be spared will be demanded of its owners if the railway work be proceeded with, that a large section of the boat population will, if the railway prove a success, be thrown out of employment. Similar objects have been raised against railway development since the earliest days of steam traction. The new line, however, will afford employment for thousands of willing hands both during its construction and in the days that will follow it. Local disturbances may possibly occur, but the probabilities are that, at an early date, after the completion of the line, it will not only pay its promoters but will also bring profit to the very people who now, from inability to appreciate the probable benefits, are strongest in their opposition to the construction of the line. With broad-minded viceroys, responsible for the administration of the provinces, China may be opened up to commerce, and may generally be subjected to the influences of Western civilisation despite the conservatism of Pekin. In the capacity of provincial administrators all hope for China's future seems to lie.

VENEZUELA.

THE historic bombardment during the Spanish-American war when the total casualties were one mule killed is recalled by the statement in to-day's telegrams that after an hour's bombardment of Puerto Cabello no damage was done to the town. It is to be presumed, however, that the fort and custom house, on which the guns of the British cruiser Charybdis and the German warship Vineta were trained, did not altogether escape injury; otherwise it will be all the more difficult to impress such a bombastic person as President Castro with the unwisdom of his action in setting the allies at defiance. The Venezuelans have a permanent army of 9,000 men and a national militia in which every citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five is enrolled. This enables a force of 60,000 men to be put into the field, a number which can be increased by calling upon all males from fifteen to fifty years of age to bear arms. President Castro has already issued orders calling up all available men, and as fighting seems to come naturally to the Venezuelan, Castro, no doubt inspired by the Boer war, may imagine that the forces of the Republic are quite capable of dealing with a couple, and perhaps three of the great European powers. He has, however, shown some glimmering of sanity in despatching a commission of merchants to interview the Commanders of the Charybdis and the Vineta. The latest messages, too, indicate that he has now some doubts of the wisdom of a fighting attitude. It is not the purpose of the allies at present to go beyond the active blockade of Venezuelan ports and to protect their own subjects, but if these measures do not prove speedily effective they will not hesitate to take more drastic action. The proposal for arbitration coming first from a defaulting creditor can no more be accepted than could that of the late Transvaal Government who at any rate had some show of a case which President Castro has not. The United States Government, wisely forgetful of a Monroe doctrine, which in regard to the South American Republics has proved a greater trouble than an advantage, are not inclined to interfere in the present quarrel. The United States themselves have cause to be dissatisfied with Venezuela and her close neighbours, and for a variety of reasons it is convenient that the Monroe doctrine should be ignored. Ex-President Cleveland almost plunged England and the United States into war over this troublesome Republic, but apart from Lord Salisbury's effective reply to Mr. Cleveland that Great Britain was a much older American power than the United States Venezuela's gratitude towards her more powerful neighbour and protector has not been very pronounced since the episode of the boundary dispute. Indeed it appears that the United States would now not be greatly displeased if Venezuela, Colombia, and others of the South American Republics were summarily made to understand that they cannot presume upon the friendship or guardianship of the North in their actions towards other powers. In any case the intervention of the United States at the present stage of the affair with Venezuela would be quite rightly met by a similar reply to that which Mr. Cleveland gave to the European powers who suggested arbitration in the Spanish-American quarrel. At that time President Cleveland made answer that his Government appreciated the humanitarian and disinterested character of the appeal, and were confident that equal appreciation would be shown for their own earnest endeavours to end a situation the indefinite prolongation of which had become intolerable. The prolongation of the situation in Venezuela has also become intolerable, and it is not to the interest of the United States any more than to that of England and Germany that it should be permitted to continue. It is, no doubt, the evident hopelessness of inducing President Roosevelt's Government to interfere that has caused President Castro to modify his original attitude of defiance.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE past year was on the whole a very satisfactory one for the Municipalities of the Central Provinces. From the point of view of progress and general finance most of the existing municipal bodies did well. Several local bodies were abolished during the year, the reason being that the size and population of the places concerned were not such as to make municipal administration appropriate. As is pointed out, moreover, in the annual report there are still several municipalities which are little more than large villages, and when the Central Provinces Municipal Bill is passed it seems probable that the responsibility of municipal control will be removed from them also. Among these places are Khapa Kalmeshwar, Mowad, Daoli, Sohagpur, Betal, and Sausar. The general total realised from Municipal Rates and Taxes was Rs. 11,95,925, which is Rs. 42,833 in advance of the previous year's account. The increase was chiefly in respect of such dues as the house tax, tax on professions and trades, water rates, etc. The water rate alone was responsible for an increase of Rs. 31,393. One curious fact is noted in respect of the octroi charges. It is said that an advance of the octroi duty on cloth and metals was due "to an increase in the number of marriages on the return of better times." There are at the present time 25 octroi levying municipalities in the Central Provinces. A few facts about the position of some of the more important municipalities may be interesting. Bhandara, it appears, is just solvent. It owes a debt of Rs. 30,961 to Government, and is paying this off at the rate of Rs. 2,575 a year. Careful economy in public works and similar restraint in respect of new obligations enables it to maintain a solvent condition. The financial position of Nagpur is also satisfactory. Wardha continues to pay its dues to Government regularly. Last year in this municipality the receipts were considerably in excess of the expenditure. Jubbulpore, which is in debt to a fairly large extent, does not appear to be in such a happy condition. It hopes to repay its debt within the next ten years, but the yearly instalment is so large that the municipality has nothing wherewith to repair its roads, and these are stated to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. It is very probable that additional taxation will be imposed to meet these heavy charges. Khandwa and Burhanpur report a satisfactory financial position, and Raipur also appears to be progressing favourably. Saugor closed the municipal year with a minus balance, and there is doubt whether the municipality is solvent. The general state of the remaining bodies is encouraging.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt is due here at 6 a. m. on Saturday next.

THE Kurram Boundary Commission will assemble early in March as the weather for the next two months would make demarcation difficult.

THERE will be no naval contingent at the Delhi Durbar, though seven officers from the Renown will attend.

MR. LIONEL DAVIDSON, C. S., Madras, has been gazetted Commissioner of Coorg with effect from the 2nd November.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THORNTON, Resident, Western States, Rajputana, now on leave in England, retires under the 55 years rule on 9th February.

THE Coronation Honours List will be issued in the "Gazette of India" Extraordinary, published simultaneously at Calcutta and Delhi on the 1st January.

THE ratio of deaths to seizures in plague cases is now about 70 per cent. The percentage is highest in Madras and the United Provinces and lowest in the Punjab.

MR. AND MRS. KINGSMILL KEY arrived in Calcutta on the 10th instant by the Carthage and are the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Bourdillon at Belvedere.

AT a meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council held on the 10th instant, the Lieutenant-Governor announced that it was the intention of Government to hold a Pearl Fishery next year.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 22nd November 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 62,939 maunds with an increase of Rs. 5,107 in the earnings.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HARRIS, I. M. S., on return from leave, has resumed his appointment at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, Lieutenant-Colonel Lukis, who was officiating for him, proceeding to Agra as Civil Surgeon.

THE "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent states that the Afghan subjects of the Amir of Kabul are resenting the enlistment of Afridis in the Army, and recruitment will probably be stopped forthwith. It has not been very successful so far.

MR. L. N. BANAJEE having returned from leave, has resumed charge of the office of Prothonotary of the Bombay High Court; and Mr. R. D. Setna, who acted for him, has reverted to his post of registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court.

THE Police Commission who were to have left Allahabad on Saturday, have been detained by the indisposition of Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, the President. Mr. Fraser was better yesterday, and it was expected that he will be able to leave with the other members for Lucknow yesterday.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy the other day made a careful inspection of the various statues on the Calcutta Maidan, paying particular attention to the inscriptions and lettering on the base of each. One may be permitted to hope, says the "Englishman," that as a result of the inspection something will be done to make some of the inscriptions more prominent. On certain of the statues we believe the lettering was originally in brass, but thieves have been at work, with the result that in some cases visitors to Calcutta are unable to discover whom the statues represent without walking close up to and peering at the pedestals.

IN addressing the Conference of Indian missionaries which is at present being held in Madras, the Bishop of Madras dwelt on the great increase which had taken place in the number of Indian Christians within recent years. He frankly admitted that one of the great causes of this movement was social, and that the pariah was led to adopt Christianity partly by his desire to be free of the bondage to which he was subject under the caste system. But, His Lordship insisted, this cause was not in itself unworthy, as it was the work of Christianity to raise the lowly, and he had no sympathy with the idea that by opening her arms to the pariah the Church was adopting a course of action which would keep the higher castes at a distance.

IT is formally notified that Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, is granted the rank and powers of a Deputy Secretary. The increasing pressure of work, more particularly that connected with the Frontier branch since the North-West Frontier Province was formed, has rendered necessary some change in the India Foreign Office Secretariat, and this has been effected by the creation of this Deputy Secretaryship, which will simplify routine and conduce to the rapid disposal of official business. Mr. Clarke has a wide range of knowledge as regards Afghan and Central Asian politics, having been on Sir Lepel Griffin's staff at Kabul in 1880, and with the Boundary Commission of 1884-86, and the Durand Mission to Kabul in 1893. He is the permanent official in the Foreign Office with expert knowledge and is thus admirably qualified for the new post.

TELEMACHUS AND DON QUIXOTE.

ARTISTIC works have a value of their own. It is independent of their tenor to a certain degree. By virtue of it Christians can admire the Venus of Milo or the Apollo of the Belvedere, without believing in the divinity of either. Judged as tableaux only and not from the point of view of a Christian, the Virgins of Raphael and the conceptions of Murillo elicit a tribute of applause even from a Jew. Hell as described in the Divine Comedy has as many charms for the rationalist thinker as the Paradise Lost has without his putting faith in any paradise being lost to him. For a like reason the most bigotted cannot and will not deny the merits of the sceptical poems of Byron, of Leopardi, of Heine, and of Espronceda. A reader takes up a book to learn, and to get data for knowing truth, or as a pleasant pastime contemplating the beauty of creations of literary art. The investigation of truth is an enjoyment, even as contemplating beauty is an intellectual delight. It is a kind of education for the mind, a teaching which, though indirect, contributes to the knowledge of truth. But the scientific writer who aims at pleasing errs as much as does the poet who aims at teaching.

THE TWO MASTERPIECES COMPARED.

The chef-d'œuvre of the Archbishop of Cambray is worthy of all praise bestowed on it, though the moral and political teachings to be found in its pages do not go for much. It is the beauty of style, the interest awakened by the adventures of the son of Ulysses, the right development of action, in short its merits as an artistic, a poetic work that call for admiration. As such it bears comparison with the immortal creation of the maimed soldier of Lepanto.

It was a reflective and scientific idea which gave birth to the Telemachus. The thought that headed the Quixote was intuitive and artistic. Fenelon was a clergyman, Cervantes a soldier. Fenelon learnt the theories of science from books and in schools. Cervantes learnt the art of life in the school of adversity, and from the great book of the world open to all and legible to few. The French bishop lived on a footing of equality with the great and the powerful of the land. The plain Spanish soldier contemplated the grandee wearing an undeserved dignity from his humble and murky lodgings (lobrega posada) and standing bare when he should have covered. The author of Telemachus was a philosopher and enough of a poet to dream of the ideal of perfection of human society. The author of Don Quixote was a poet and enough of a philosopher to see the two roads to which all exaggeration leads, the theoretical ending in madness, the practical in coarse simplicity. The work of Fenelon is that of an optimist thinker who believes in the possible perfection of social institutions and of human nature. The book of Cervantes is the work of a poet more versed in misfortunes than in verses, who smiles bitterly as he sees evil under a comic mask, and writes a satire at the bottom of which is disguised a sad elegy. In short the Telemachus is an ideal affirmation of social good formulated by a philosopher-priest; the Quixote a negation of chevaleresque ideal formulated by a soldier-poet. The Telemachus is a dogmatic affirmation, the Quixote a critical negation. It was natural that to contemporaries the adventures of Telemachus should appear superior to those of the gaunt country gentleman of La Mancha. It was at the time the code of laws of hope, while the Quixote was the testament of naked truth and of censure. European society had not had enough of it then to know all the bitterness that lay sealed in the novel of the one handed of Lepanto, nor the idealist teachings so rife in the pages of the work of the Archbishop of Cambray. With its preceptive teachings of neo-classical literature predominant in the 18th century the tribunal decided in favour of the French than of the Spanish novel. According to that directory the personages to figure in heroic poems and in tragedies should belong to the cream of society, and on occasions the supernatural and divine hierarchy should be drawn upon for the machinery of the poem. The Telemachus satisfies these conditions. From the beginning figure Calypso the goddess, Eucharis the nymph, Minerva transformed as Mentor, and the son of king Ulysses. With the actions of such divine and illustrious personages, where was the poor crazy lantern-jawed of La Mancha with his ignorant but faithful rustic squire! Then again Fenelon was born in France and Cervantes in Spain. The French with patriotic and laudable diligence cry up all national glories, and the Spaniards at most commemorate their military prowess, and pride upon their being the descendants of the conquerors of Pavia, of Lepanto, of Ottumba, and of St. Quentin. For centuries the Spaniards cared little what crest their scientific and literary history bore, till learned German critics found out for them that Spanish literature presented three imperishable monuments of fame, the romancero, the drama of the 16th and 17th centuries, and the satirical novel amidst which the Don Quixote stands pre-eminently high for its incomparable merit.

THE NOVEL OF TO-DAY.

If Dante wrote the epopee of a believing age in which he lived, and summarised in the Divine Comedy the thought and social activity of those dark days, a like purpose quickened the intellect of Balzac when in his Comedie Humaine he presented a complete picture of the perturbed epoch we live in. If he have failed to realise what he aimed at, modern life is to blame. It is so complex, so chaotic and confused, that no single intelligence, were it even the sovereign intellect of Balzac himself, could embrace it both in mass and in detail. But the epopee of our days is written in what are called novels. They are in reality isolated epic chants whose mass will constitute the philosophico-historic poem of the 19th century. The modern theories of realism in art and the new teachings of naturalism tell us that for the novelist to hold valid titles of being a scrupulous writer, he must consecrate all the force of his genius to observation and the study of nature. In his works must appear reflected the beauty of the drama of modern life whose scenery is the world and whose actors are all the mortals of contemporary generations. What wonder then if the novel fail of being a poetical work eminently epic in character! The predominance of the individual or of the subjective is the characteristic note of our day. Music or lyrical poetry, the most subjective of the fine arts, is the art of the 19th century. The new literary doctrines say that the predominence of the individual is carried to the highest degree when the novelist tries to reflect objective beauty in his works, or what in ordinary parlance is called the general or universal. Epic poems are therefore eminently objective. Hence if in front of the epic in verse stands the name of the Great Homer that of the Spanish Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra will stand in front of the epic in prose. Zorrilla, the most popular poet of Spain and of Spanish America, says

"No bajara, que es noble y caballero,
"Y lidio por su patria el buen poeta."

(It will not be levelling to say that he was a nobleman and a knight and that the good poet fought for his country.)

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

MME. MELBA is experiencing some of the discomforts of heroine-worship. At a recent mayoral reception in the town hall of her native city she was "mobbed" in the most embarrassing manner. Flowers were snatched from her hands, and the dress she wore was ruined. It was only with the greatest difficulty that she was rescued from the excited and enthusiastic throng. Violent admiration of this sort must be unwelcome and distasteful even to a prima donna, a class whose capacity for the consumption of popularity and acclamation is generally regarded as unlimited.

THE sitting of the Irrigation Commission at Gwalior on Friday was attended by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, who made a statement to the Commission showing that he had instructed his revenue officers in granting advances not to be too particular in their inquiries for security, which caused delay, but to rely chiefly on the character of the applicant. Colonel Pitcher, who gave evidence as Director of the State Agricultural Department, mentioned that the Maharaja is intending to start an Engineering College, the dearth of competent subordinates having been found one of the great practical difficulties in the way of extensions of the irrigation system.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

PUERTO CABELLO BOMBARDED.

U. S. GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

CASTRO CLIMBING DOWN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

The warships Charybdis and Vineta arrived at Puerto Cabello on the morning of the 1st instant. Failing satisfaction for the seizure of the Topaze, the ships opened fire at five in the afternoon on the fort and Custom House. The fort replied, but was soon silenced, and the firing ceased at six o'clock. The town is not damaged.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay conferred on Saturday regarding Venezuela. Both were of opinion that unless there are unexpected developments the United States will not become seriously involved in the controversy.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

General Castro has changed his attitude, and, while still protesting against the action of the Powers, has ordered reprisals to cease, and has restored the British and German railways and telephones.

He has visited the wife of the German Minister who is lying ill at the Legation and has offered hospitality in the Palace.

He sent a message to Puerto Cabello ordering the authorities there to give the satisfaction demanded. The message, however, arrived too late.

A detailed account from Caracas of the seizure of the Venezuelan warships shows that the Germans disabled a torpedo boat and towed a transport outside the harbour. The British towed their two captures seawards, where, the Venezuelans having assented, they were sunk.

Italy's claims amount to 63,000 dollars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 15,

The "Indian Daily News'" London correspondent cables :—

There are general complaints that Government are withholding information respecting the actual importance of our claim on Venezuela. The sinking of the ships is universally disapproved.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH ENTERPRISE AT LORENZO MARQUES.

ELECTRIC TRAM SYSTEM.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

A firm of London Engineers has obtained the contract to equip Lorenzo Marques and Delagoa Bay with a complete system of electric tramways. The contract was obtained against competition by German and American firms. The value is £100,000.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

MULLAH WATCHFUL.

The Mullah is maintaining a close watch on the movements of the flying column from Garraro.

Malaria is subsiding at Bohotle.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL CARRIED.

KAISER'S GRATITUDE.

DISTRIBUTION OF HONOURS.

It was only by the help of new rules of procedure in the Reichstag permitting voting to take place on the whole Tariff Bill en bloc that the Bill was carried.

A Socialist member named Antrick spoke for eight hours.

The Kaiser has conferred the Hohenzollern Order on Count von Buelow who has refused a princedom.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

The honour bestowed on Count von Buelow was in connection with the Tariff Bill.

The Ministers Posadowsky, Thiemann, and Richthofen have been also decorated.

CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S GIFT.

The Queen gives a Christmas dinner to the widows and orphans in London of the soldiers and sailors who died in the war.

(FROM OUR CORRSPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 15.

The "Indian Daily News'" cablegram, dated London, the 14th inst., states :—

Queen Alexandra gives a Christmas dinner to the widows and children of the London men who lost their lives in the war. The guests will number about 1,700.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

U. S. MINISTER TO JAPAN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

Mr. Griscom, the United States Minister to Persia, has been appointed Minister to Japan.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN LEGISLATION AGAINST JAPANESE.

VETOED BY CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Dominion Government has disallowed several British Columbian Acts relating to the employment of Japanese, including the Coal Mines Regulations and the Immigration Acts.

All will undoubtedly be re-enacted during the coming session.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DECEMBER 15.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, with the English mails of the 5th instant, left here for Bombay at 11 a.m. to-day, and the steamer Rome for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 15.

Mr. Williams, Deputy Secretary, Home Department, India, officiates as Judicial Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province vice Mr. Bunbury proceeding on leave. Mr. R. Nathan, C. S., officiates in the Home Department vice Mr. Williams.

THE HARTOPP DIVORCE CASE.

The evidence in the Hartopp Divorce case has been concluded, and counsel are now addressing the jury. The petitioner's witnesses included the Duke of Devonshire and the intervener, a certain Mrs. Sands.

THE TEA INDUSTRY.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS.

The tide appears to have at last turned for the long depressed tea industry. The increased demand in Russia and America has exhausted the stocks, and the short Indian crop this season is insufficient to replenish them. Prices are accordingly mounting, and there is a boom in tea company shares.

THE GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.

The services of Mr. Ransome, the newly appointed Architect to the Government of India, will be made available to advise the local Government as well as the Central Administration whenever important public buildings are in contemplation.

THE PRIMATE'S ILLNESS.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" telegraphs that the condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury continues to excite grave misgivings.

His Grace was taken ill while addressing the House of Lords during the debate on the Education Bill.

THE ILLNESS OF LADY DUDLEY.

A cablegram from London to the "Englishman" states that Lady Dudley, the wife of the Viceroy of Ireland, who was taken ill with appendicitis a few days ago, is at present in a dangerous condition.

ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

LECTURE BY SIR EDWARD LAW.

Speaking at a lecture on St. Louis Exhibition given by the Hon. Mr. Barrett at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to-day, the Hon. Sir Edward Law, Finance Member, said he was impressed by the fact that the United States Government was putting down a million sterling for this Exhibition, thereby showing that they meant business, which meant also that there was likely to be business for those who took part in it. He went on to indicate that tea, coffee, timber, and minerals, as products of India, might advantageously be sent, and said that as regards financial help in the matter from the Government of India the latter would be greatly influenced by recommendations made to them by the commercial community.

The Hon. Sir Patrick Playfair put a question to the lecturer which elicited the statement that in making a grant for the furtherance of commercial interests the United States Government looks for no immediate return, but is contented with the indirect benefits it conferred.

It transpired that Ceylon is finding fifteen thousand pounds sterling to push its interests at the Exhibition, and is sending the Hon. Mr. Stanley Boyce to represent it.

The Hon. Mr. Turner, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, hoped that Calcutta would follow this good example, and it was eventually resolved to call a committee meeting to discuss the ways and means.

COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUT. STAINES.

ACCUSED DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Lieutenant J. T. Staines, Supply and Transport Corps, has been found guilty by a general court-martial of (1) making fraudulent statement in the daily attendance register of the Lucknow Government Dairy Farm; and (2) misappropriation of public money; and was sentenced to dismissal from service.

The sentence has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

DELHI MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 15.

The Northern Army becomes the defending force in the second phase of the manœuvres. After halting on Monday at Safdar Jung's tomb the reinforcements from the Northern go to the Southern Army, consisting of a complete 1st Infantry Division (less one company the Bengal Sappers and Miners, and the 23rd Punjab Pioneers), the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, the Punjab Frontier Force Battalion, and No. 71 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery from the corps troops of the Northern Army. The troops have suffered considerably from sickness. More than a thousand have already returned to the Base Hospital, Umballa. Major-General McLeod, on relinquishing the command of the Northern Army, expressed great satisfaction with the thorough realistic work of the troops.

LORD AMPTHILL'S DURBAR GUESTS.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 15.

Lady May and Lady Agnes Lygon arrived at Madras from Tuticorin this morning.

THE AUTHENTICS' TOUR.

The Authentics left Madras this morning for Calcutta.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council held at noon to-day the members of the Government answered questions of which notice had been given.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 15.

Captain Greenstreet and Lieutenant Twiss have been transferred from the Military Works Services to the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant-Colonel DeLisle, 5th Dragoons, has been transferred to the command of the 2nd Provisional Regiment of Hussars, and Major Hughes Onslow to the 4th Provisional Regiment of Dragoons.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

THE CONFUSION ON THE ROADS.

THE KASHMIR CAMP.

DELHI, DECEMBER 14.

The question of the use of motor-cars in camp has been promptly settled by the Supply and Transport Department, which has introduced four steam transport wagons, each weighing 9 tons laden. Each trails a trolley, which, when fully loaded, weighs 4 tons, and the engine emits, when travelling, a continuous stream of black smoke, proceeding along the road with a prodigious rattle. The condition of the roads bad enough now, will be seriously damaged by this heavy traction. What possible objection can now be raised to the use of light noiseless automobiles?

The Central Camp Passenger station is now completed, and the opening is expected about the 20th. This should in some degree relieve the congestion of Delhi Station. Numerous carriages, rickshaws, gharries and vehicles of all descriptions are now grouped in the compound awaiting the forthcoming inrush.

The Kashmir Camp of his Highness Pratab Singh is being furnished with priceless treasures from his important frontier State. The reception "shamiana" and its adjacent outer and inner Durbar halls are draped both on the roof and the sides and the floor with the choicest Kashmir fabrics and carpets. The outer Durbar hall measures 70 by 70 feet, the inner 70 by 50. The beautifully draped tent roofs are supported by eighty solid silver tent poles, the three largest ones being 8 inches in diameter and 25 feets high, surmounted by a large ball of gold. In view of the value of the treasure therein contained, State sentries patrol the tents day and night. A large modern installation of electric light has been established, giving a total illuminating power of 120,000 candles.

Ten State elephants have arrived, including the celebrated Jamna Parshad, whose ears, head and trunk have been extensively tattooed in gold, blue and crimson designs, and whose grand tusks carry heavy golden ornaments. Sir Pratap is expected to arrive at 10-30 on the 24th. His guests will include several illustrious Lama Chiefs and friends from Turkestan, together with Behatas from the Frontier Hills. His retinue consists of 1,500 people.

The roads in and around the camp are densely crowded with State carriages, elephants, camels and vehicles. Highly bred horses for Durbar use are being paraded on the Durbar route, and the native police vainly endeavour to regulate the movements. The confusion of traffic and tongues makes the state of the roads baffle description.

FIRES IN THE CAMP.

DELHI, DECEMBER 14.

There was considerable excitement this evening in the vicinity of the Viceroy's house in the main camp, as the office of the Electric Light Company caught fire from a spark falling from the chimney on to the thatched roof. The place was entirely burnt down despite the efforts of Captain Smallwood, R.A., Major Strait, R.E., and the members of Mr. Kilburn's staff.

The fire-engine was of no use as there was little or no water. The records were all saved, but the affair has caused some nervousness in the camp.

There was a second fire in the camp this evening about 8 o'clock, when a large telegraph messing tent in the Director-General's camp was entirely destroyed. The fire was over in a few minutes. A tent on the left hand was cut down at once, and the drawing-room tent on the right was only saved in time by the covered way between the tents being pulled down. Mr. and Mrs. Maclean have only just arrived here, and much sympathy is expressed at their misfortune. The cause of the fire is not yet stated.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

DELHI, DECEMBER 15.

The following will be the tour of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in India :—Arrive Bombay on December 27th, Delhi on December 29th; leave Delhi on the 10th January.

Their Royal Highnesses then proceed to Peshawar from January 11th to 14th, and visit the Malakand on the 15th and Chakdara on the 16th. From January 17th to 19th they will stay in Rawalpindi, from the 20th to the 23rd at Meerut, and the 25th to the 1st February at Sohagpur; February 2nd to to the 5th at Gwalior; 6th to the 10th at Agra; 11th to the 14th at Jaipur; and the 15th to the 18th at Bikanir.

On the 20th February the Duke and Duchess arrive at Bombay, and they will visit Poona before leaving India. The date of their departure is still unsettled.

THE MUTINY VETERANS' CAMPS.

It has now been arranged that the Mutiny Veterans who are to be invited to the Coronation Durbar will be accommodated in two camps instead of in one as previously ordered. The camp for the European and Eurasian Veterans will be on the Lansdowne road near the General Hospital, Native Troops; and the Native Veterans will be in a camp to the north of Chandrawal village. The former will be in charge of Captain Sellar, King's Own Scottish Borderers, and the latter under the orders of the Officer, Commanding 28th Punjab Infantry. Local Governments are issuing all the invitations and arranging, in direct communication with the officers in charge of the two camps, for the concentration of the Veterans at Delhi. They will also make the necessary advances for passages and on account of the clothing allowance of Rs. 10, which has been sanctioned for Native Veterans.

ILLUMINATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The Coronation celebrations in Bombay on the 1st January include the illumination of the principal Government, Municipal and public buildings. In order that the display may be as effective as possible the public are invited to cooperate with the authorities, and by the illumination of houses and business premises contribute to make the general effect worthy of the occasion. There will, no doubt, be a ready and brilliant response to this invitation.

Delhi on Saturday witnessed the first elephant rehearsal. Eight state elephants of the Maharaja of Benares were paraded along the route of procession decked in gorgeous apparel, caparisoned with cloth in crimson and gold, wearing massive anklets and collars of silver with head-pieces of beaten gold richly jewelled, bearing howdahs of solid silver with crimson seats for four riders. With interest one noted how carefully these huge beasts tested the railway crossings before venturing upon them. In bright sunlight the general effect was gorgeous. The flaming colours made many horses restive. I have heard of several bolting. The question is being asked—will the elephants stampede from the motor cars or merely put their feet upon them.

LORD KITCHENER has doubtless, by this time, made acquaintance with the Indian Army List, and his study of that singularly ill arranged volume should enlighten him, says the "Pioneer," as to the paucity of officers with Native regiments. Taking at random a regiment, which in this case happens to be stationed at Bannu, and was recently called upon to share in the operations against the Gumatti outlaws, we find that the following was the state of things as shown in the official publication dated the 1st October. Three out of the four Double-Company Commanders were on leave, two not being due back until next spring; of the Double-Company Officers one was commanding the Southern Waziristan Militia; another was a Staff Captain in the Intelligence Branch; a third was an Aide-de-Camp; a fourth was on duty in Persia for a year; a fifth on plague duty; and two others were probationers in the Supply and Transport Corps. There were thus absent from this particular battalion no fewer than ten officers. Seventeen names of officers appear on the regimental list, but two are those of subalterns, one of two years' standing, and one of less than a year. There might surely be some discrimination shown in denuding individual regiments of British officers, especially on the Frontier Force which has always "business" on hand.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT AHMEDABAD.

OPENED BY H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DECEMBER 15.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda this afternoon opened the Industrial Exhibition which is being held under the auspices of the Indian National Congress. There was a very large attendance at the opening ceremony. The Exhibition comprises fifteen sections and a large collection of exhibits has been got together.

H. H. the Gaekwar arrived by the morning mail, and was received at the station by the chief citizens of Ahmedabad. He was carried in a carriage and four through the city to his temporary residence in Hathibhai's Vadi. The streets were decorated with buntings and evergreens. The thoroughfares were crowded. On the way boys and girls from the schools received his Highness with flowers and songs. A group of volunteers in uniform preceded his Highness's carriage through the city.

From 10 a. m. to 11 a. m. the Gaekwar received visitors.

A levee durbar was held at eleven o'clock.

The Rana of Porebunder arrived in the afternoon and attended the Exhibition. His Highness stays here for some days.

At the opening of the Exhibition the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, as Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, delivered an address of welcome to H. H. the Gaekwar, H. H. the Rana of Porebunder, and other distinguished guests.

Mr. Mehta, in his opening speech, thanked Lord Northcote and Mr. Lely for their help in the Exhibition. He applauded Mr. Lely for his official good-will and personal active support and encouragement and assistance for the exhibition. Mr. Mehta eulogistically referred to his Highness the Gaekwar's industrial proclivities, touching upon the Kalabhavan and Professor Gujjar. He quoted Mill and Wilson's British India History and Mr. Lely's letter to the "Times of India" of the 27th September, wherein he wished all classes and parties uniting for the Exhibition. He thanked Lord Reay's Government for supplementing public subscription which created the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

His Highness the Gaekwar then delivered an interesting address in which he admonished the Indians to become a commercial and manufacturing nation instead of purely an agricultural one. While opening the Exhibition Gate his Highness wished luck and success to the manufacturers of exhibits, which he subsequently minutely inspected.

The Gaekwar was entertained at an evening party by Mr. M. P. Mody, the local leading barrister. His Highness left Ahmedabad by the mail train.

Messrs. Mehta, Wacha, Came, and Setalwad also left for Bombay.

THE GAEKWAR'S ADDRESS.

His Highness the Gaekwar in opening the exhibition delivered a lengthy address in the course of which he said :—If I hesitated to accept your invitation to preside at the opening of this Exhibition, the importance of the occasion must be my excuse. You called me to step into the breach to face publicly the most tremendous question of our times and to give you my solution of a problem on which no two people agree, except that it is urgent. But I do not think that we realise how urgent it is. Famine, increasing poverty, wide-spread disease, all these bring home to us the fact that there is some radical weakness in our system and that something must be done to remedy it. But there is another and a larger aspect of the matter and that is that this economic problem is our last ordeal as a people. It is our last chance. Fail there and what can the future bring us? We can only grow poorer and weaker, more dependent on foreign help; we must watch our industrial freedom, fall into extinction and drag out a miserable existence as the hewers of wood and drawers of water to any foreign power which happens to be our master. Solve that problem and you have a great future before you, the future of a great people, worthy of your ancestors and of your old position among the nations. Two years ago I stood looking at the wonders of that great Exhibition at Paris which summed up in so striking a manner the progress of a century in Civilization, Industry and Commerce. If I were asked what struck me most in that noble and artistic effort of a great nation, I should answer—the magnificent proportions and excellent management of the undertaking, so vast in conception and admirable in execution, the efficiency of the orderly and illuminating arrangement and careful accuracy of detail, and after that, the extraordinary ingenuity displayed in the educational section in methods and appliances and not only the ingenuity but the thoroughness of these methods especially in the exhibits of Germany and America. But besides these two special exhibits, that which struck me most profoundly was the enormous difference between India and Europe to-day. Those vast halls crowded with shining steel work, the fruits of the combined Industry and genius of a dozen nations: the amazing richness of texture and delicacy of design in the products of those machines; the vigorous life and aspiration which glowed in the Art, as well as the clear precision of the knowledge reflected in the Science, all this impressed me more than I can say. But beyond all this triumph of Man over Nature and her powers, one fact struck me with a curious emphasis,—the enormous gulf which separates the European and the Native of India, in their ideas of comfort.

EAST AND WEST—A CONTRAST.

There rose up before me the interior of a typical Indian home and as I contrasted it with the truly surprising inventions around me, all devoted to that one object, refinement, our much boasted simplicity seemed bare and meagre beyond description. I contrasted those empty rooms,—without even a chair or a table,—with the luxury, the conveniences, which are the necessaries of a European cottage. My mind went back to the Bazar in my own City of Baroda, the craftsmen working at their old isolated trades with the methods which have sufficed them for centuries without a change, the low irregular houses, the dreamy life drifting between them, and then contrasted it all with this keen and merciless tide which was sweeping and eddying around me, drawing its needs from a thousand machines like these and gathering its comforts from the four quarters of the Globe. And with the contrast I had a vivid sense of the enormous gulf, which we have to bridge over, before India can be said to be on the same plane as the European Nations. And, yet, I thought, there is a change coming over India. The appearance of our houses is being altered by the revolution which is being made in their furniture. It is slow, for, there are many who deplore it and speak of it in tones of regret as a process of denationalisation and a fall from simplicity to a burdensome and costly luxury. But the change is rather in the direction in which the money is spent. Our fathers made up by opulence of material for the poverty of convenience. The futility of such regrets is shown by the fact, that most of these eulogists of the past show in their own house, even if only in a slight degree, the effects of the tendency which they deplore. I do not mean that we should dispense with simplicity, but let it be a wise moderation in the midst of plenty not the fatalistic acceptance of poverty as a virtue in itself. And there can be no doubt that this tendency which is now in its initial stage, will grow in strength with the course of years until which the necessary differences due to climate and other environments it brings us approximately near to the Western model of living. But this model is a rich and costly model; to maintain it requires easy circumstances and a large diffusion of wealth. A poor country cannot meet its demands. A country without flourishing manufactures must always be a poor country. The future, therefore, imperatively claims this from us, that we shall cease to be a purely agricultural country and vindicate for ourselves some place at least among commercial and manufacturing nations. Otherwise we shall only establish for ourselves the unhappiness of unsatisfied cravings and the benumbing effects of an ideal to which we can make no approach. The craving must be there, else are we ineritable and essential to progress. To attempt to discourage them for political reasons or from social or religious conservatism is unjust and unwise and must eventually prove futile. The true policy is to provide that the cravings shall find means of encouragement; in other words to encourage and assist the commercial development of the country and so put it on the only possible road to progress, opulence and prosperity.

SUPPOSED INFERIORITY OF TROPICAL RACES.

There is a theory which affects to regard the races inhabiting the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the earth, as disinherited by some mysterious law of Nature from all hope of originality, enterprise and leadership. These things belong to the temperate regions; the tropics are to be for ever no more than the field for the energies of the superior races, to whom alone belong empire, civilization, trade and manufacture. We are to be restricted to a humble subordination, a servile imitation and the production of raw materials for their markets. At first sight there seems to be some justification for this theory in existing facts. Our trade is in European hands, our industries are for the most part not our own, our railways are built, owned and managed by European energy and capital.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

The following gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending his Excellency the Governor's Levee on the 11th instant :—

Mr G Sugdury
Mr Edgar Faulkner
Capt T W Cuffe
Mr J Humphrey (Junior)
Dr H M Majsina
Mr Narayan Bulwant Pandse
Mr Jaffer Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy
Mr Herbert R Greaves
Mr O C B Wimbush
Mr F A Prevost
Dr H C Venis
Mr C E Palmer
The Revd H J Smith
Lt-Col C G Harwood, R A M C
Mr John Anderson
Mr A L Covernton
Mr C W Maxwell
Capt C T R Hutchinson, I M S
Mr H C Macnee
Dr J H Walsh
Mr M A Jinnah
Mr C Muirhead
Dr N H E Sukhia
Mr Ratanlal M Mody
Mr F St Geo Gratwicke
Mr R Oliver
Dr N N Choksy
Mr James R Martin
Mr F Hardcastle
Mr A Cameron
Mr W F Wood Ellis
Commander Sidney G D Anderson, R N R
Mr L W Michael
Capt E Tomkins
Mr M N Wadia
Mr Abdul Hussin Adamjee Peerbhai
Mr Purshotum Vishram Manjee
Mr E L Barton
Mr Narayanjee Dwarkadas
Mr Purshotum Vishram Mowjee
Lt-Col A Milne, I M S
Dr A H Deane
Mr S I Setlur
Dr F M Gibson
Mr Noordin Ebraim
Dr J E Davar
Mr P Gordon
Mr A D Shanks
Mr J Kolabhai
Mr Nigel F Paton
Mr H P Gorrie
Lt Hugh S Symons
Mr J M Slater
Capt G H Hubbard
Mr D S Fraser
Lt-Col Richard Baker, I M S
Mr Shaik Adam Esoofbhoy
Mr Reginald D Hughes
Mr Cumruddeen Essabhoy Ebrahim
Mr Vinayek S Bhandarkar
Dr Field
Mr H Bicknell
Mr A A Booker
Mr R M Dixon
Mr F W Hanson
Dr E J Treasurywalla
Mr Hugh Monie
Mr Kaikhushru Framjee Modi
Mr Leslie Crawford
Major C E Hoskyn, R E
Kumar Shri Samatsingbji of Palitana
Mr Rahimtoola Khairaz
Mr G A Anderson
Mr Woolcombe
Mr G C Plinston
Mr J Phillip De Quadros
Mr G J Agashe
Mr Mahomed Adamjee Peerbhoy
Mr Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy
Mr Alex R King
Mr R Ditchburn
Mr H Stanley Reed
Mr Rustum D N Wadia
Mr Damoderrao Balkrishnajee Pitale
Capt J Leslie Marjoribanks, I M S
Mr F Allum
Dr Heerjee Jehangir Dady Sett
Mr C E Randle
Mr D S Shellim
Mr Sadanand T Bhandare
Shamsul-Ulama Dastur Dorab Pashotun Sanjana
Lt-Col Crimmins, V C C I E, I M S
Dr G J Blackmore
Dr M O'Brien
Mr G M Oliver
Mr Vussonjee Munjee
Dr Shivdas Parmanandas
Mr M H Lalkaka
Mr Bhicajee Ratanjee Rana
Mr E Scarpa
Dr D A Turkhud
Mr Charles F Stevens
Mr K M Dubash
Mr Robert F R Cooke
Mr A Fairlie Bruce
Mr J L Britto
Mr de Bure

Names omitted from the list of those that attended the Levee in the Private Entree :—

Monsieur L Voisson
Monsieur Broguehais

SCHOOL BUILDING AT BANDORA.

The following communication, which refers to the scheme for the erection of schools at Bandora, has been addressed to the Hon. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C. S. I. :—

SIR,—On behalf of myself and other signatories to the representation, we had the honour to submit, under date the 7th August an appealing against fresh taxation imposed by the Bandora Municipality, we beg respectfully to solicit your decision in the matter.

The public of Bandora are now more anxious in view of the Municipality contemplating an unnecessary burden to be imposed on us in the shape of a school building loan. The matter is fully set forth in a letter published recently in the "Bombay Gazette," of which we beg leave respectfully to annex a copy for ready reference. We earnestly hope that you will be pleased to disallow any such proposal. Another matter in the direction of economy to which we would refer here is the appointment of a highly paid medical man for the local charitable dispensary. Whatever may have been the necessities in the past, this small town, we humbly submit, has now more than half a dozen medical practitioners, every one of whom has not a few patients on his hands who are all treated free. The present requirements of the town may fairly be considered as met by the substitution of an assistant surgeon on a much lower grade of pay than is now given, as was done in the first plague time in the absence of the chief medical man transferred. We humbly trust this point, too, may be taken into consideration when dealing with our last humble representation.—We are, &c.,

(Signed) D. FERNANDEZ, J.P.
N. M. LUNGRANA.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The following are the passengers expected here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix on the morning of the 19th instant, at day-break :—

Anderson Rev O
Bellew Mrs and 2 daughters
Buchanan Mr
Brandt Mr
Busse Mr Otto
Berkenfeld Mrs V and child
Boel Rev W
Bommer Rev
Brockway Mrs
Craig Mr C
Clarke Mrs
Caine Mr C B N
Clay Mrs Bertie
Chaterjee Mr
Christlieb Miss M C
Damula Mr S V
Doussin Mr
Dieben Mr Van
Grang Mr E
Geser Rev O
Hinkley Mrs 1 child & infant
Halder Rev V
Hatson Mr T
Heneke Mr
Hauser Mr
Hoder Mr
Heugge Mr Hans
Hommel Rev V
John Mr Robert
Kohn Miss
Kniesche Mr George
Kuss Rev D
Kahn Rev Dr
Leinburg Craft
Lady Low
Morrish Mrs
Maiden Capt and Mrs and children
Makarich Mr and Mrs and infant
Maier Rev F C and Mrs
Noble Miss
Oliver Mr David S and Mrs
Irvin Mr
Richards Mr and Mrs
Raffay Mr and Mrs V
Rossie Dr
Ratlag Mrs Ritter
Rose Rev T
Spook Mrs and Mr Consul and Sister-in-law
Sabonadiere Mr and Mrs
Sirgiades Mr B
Strasky Mr
Salge Mr E
Seyferth Dr
Stockar Mr and Mrs V
Spencer Mr S J
Spieth Rev
Schwecka 1 Rev
Tata Mr J N and Secretary
Tata Mr and Mrs R D
Volger Mr
Vigert Miss V
Wadia Miss Jane
Ward Mr T C
Woodside Miss
Wohlstatten Rev
Weber Rev T
Wieschower Rev T
Wilsen Miss C
Sister Marie Petry & 4 sisters

PASSENGERS PER S. S. MARQUIS BACQUEHEM.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste, &c., by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. 'Marquis Bacquehem' from Victoria Dock No. 8 on the 17th instant. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers takes place at 9 a.m. sharp at the Victoria Dock No. 8 and deck passengers must be at the New Disinfecting station with all their luggage and bedding on the 17th instant at 7 a.m. :—

Din Mr S N
Herbert Mr R
Kehne Mr A H
Kell Mr H A
Lausin Lt C C
Launn Mr A
Lady Superior, Good Shepherd Convent and Lady friend
Mortimer Lt-Col
White Mr G G
4 gentlemen from China

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

INSPECTION OF THE HARBOUR AND LIGHT-HOUSES.

The Port Trustees' inspection of the harbour and light-houses takes place to-day, starting from the Ballard Pier at 12 o'clock. The programme includes visits to the Prongs and Kennery Light Houses. In the latter case the recently installed lighting apparatus on the Feu-eclair system will be of special interest. It is expected that the party will return at 6 p.m. to the Ballard Pier, the tide not allowing of landing at the Apollo Bunder. The B. I. S. N. Co. have lent their s. s. Dwarka for the occasion.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT IONIAN.

The hired transport Ionian, Captain John Brown, will sail to-day for South Africa via Colombo. She conveys the following details from Bombay :—Two men, R. A. M. C., and one Boer woman, Captain Fisher, Civil Surgeon Gibson, and Lieut. Lindsay. From Colombo she will convey 1,000 Boer Burghers.

Some persons have been making applications to the Rewa Durbar for a long time past for permission to excavate a certain place which they allege contains valuable treasure. The request has up to now been treated with indifference, because of the improbability of a find, but the repeated applications have induced the Maharajah to depute his Secretary and some other high officials to get the spot dug out in their presence. Some 200 labourers are hard at work.

SPORT AT HOME.

ASSOCIATION AND RUGBY FOOTBALL.

SPORT IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

NOTES ON GOLF.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Three visiting teams were successful in the Association games of the first division of the League. Perhaps the most notable result was that at Goodison Park, where Stoke played in their very best form, and won by a goal well scored from the toe of Whitehouse. Aston Villa paid their first visit to Middlesbrough, and turned a disadvantage of one goal at the interval to a win by two goals to one. The Middlesbrough defenders lost the game by loose tactics. Sheffield United were always the better team at Wolverhampton, and the three goals which they scored represented a very small proportion of the trying shots with which the Wanderer's custodian had to deal. West Bromwich Albion won again. Mr. M'Gregor says unhesitatingly that this is the best team of the season, and of course he has the League table to support him. The curious feature of the match with Blackburn Rovers was that the Albion had three goals scored against them in the first half, and afterwards we won two goals to the good. An injury to one of the Rovers may partly account for this decided turn, but it is clear that Webb, who kept the Albion goal, is not greatly to be depended on. Bolton Wanderers, at home to Nottingham Forest, obtained a lead of a goal and then lost it by play which gave their opponents an opportunity for a successful penalty kick. The Bury goalkeeper had a busy time in the match at Nottingham, and he was only beaten once—from a penalty kick. Newcastle United scored only one goal at Grimsby, and with that they won. It was rather a lucky score, obtained through the Grimsby goalkeeper's failure to "clear" a shot. Sheffield Wednesday's one-goal victory over Sunderland was headed by Chapman in the first half. The four leading Second Division sides gained points, and, with the exception of Bristol City, who only drew at Burnley, the full number. There seems to be absolutely no difference in quality between any two of them, it is certain that the struggle for the coveted first places will not be determined till the last week of the season. Manchester City and Small Heath had exceedingly easy tasks in receiving Glossop and Stockport County, and the results were, of course, foregone conclusions. Woolwich, who are not very certain away from home, accomplished the best performance of the four by winning at Doncaster, where the Rovers are always stubborn opponents. Bristol City, though they did not win, are probably quite satisfied with the result of their visit to Turf Moor. Neither Manchester nor Small Heath did better there, and Small Heath, indeed, were beaten. As Manchester are this afternoon receiving Barnsley, there is a little doubt that they will resume their old position at the top of the League list which their last week's defeat lost them. Barnsley were on Saturday beaten by the improved Chesterfield players and will be lucky to do better than on their first appearance at Hyde Road three weeks ago. A notable feature of the Second Divison football of the afternoon was the second defeat of Lincoln at home. All through last season the Lincoln team were invincible before their own supporters. Now they have lost on two successive Saturdays, and practically dropped out of the running for promotion. Manchester United may be said to have satisfied their supporters by drawing at Leicester. Bristol City did no better there. A victory would have been exceedingly welcome after the previous Saturday's result.

From the half-terminal point of view, both the Oxford and Cambridge representative "Soccer" elevens promise to develop into good combinations. The Dark Blue captain has some eight or nine "Old Blues" still available, most of whom are already in excellent form. J. V. Nolan-Whelan (Christ Church), the Irish international, is playing a grand game in goal and it is doubtful if G. E. Wilkinson will be called upon, although in residence. He is fully the equal of the Old Blue and Corinthian custodian at his best, and, having borne the brunt of the season's fray so far, he certainly deserves his colours. At back, F. C. Stocks is again doing sound work, while his new partner, O. T. Norris, the old Charterhouse captain, has proved himself a decided acquisition. The defence is likely to be quite equal to that of 1902, at any rate. All three of last year's winning half-backs, Messrs. Darling, Wild, and A. J. Wyld (captain) are again showing very smart form. B. H. Willett, who played in 1901, is also available, but the present order is not likely to be disturbed, bar accidents. Forward, J. E. Balfour-Melville and W. H. B. Evans are once more giving immense satisfaction on the right-wing, and H. Morgan-Owen in the centre. On the left wing, however, both Corbett and Comber have gone down. At present their places are filled by G. V. Goodliffe, another famous Old Carthusian, and J. Simmonds, but this is the "vexata quæstio" of the team. Further changes are sure to be made ere final selection is assured. The Light Blue captain has some five or six Old Blues available again, who are all in residence. T. S. Rowlandson (Hall) has proved himself a worthy successor to L. T. Driffield in goal, as generally anticipated by those who saw him play during the recent Austria Hungary tour. Only P. L. Hollins, the popular captain himself, remains of the backs, and the selection of a fitting partner will doubtless cause him many an anxious moment. Up to date, about the best of those tried is A. J. Houghton (Queen's) who played a fine game against the Casuals. Despite frequent changes, the defence has been the subject of much congratulatory remarks even thus early. P. P. Braithwaite is the only Old Blue still available at half-back. At present he is partnered by G. B. Canny, who played forward last year, and H. A. Milton (Hall), of London football renown. This line is quite good, and no further change is anticipated. Forward, S. S. Harris, the Old Blue, is playing splendidly on the right wing, and H. E. Steel (Queen's) appears to combine with him best. The new centre is G. L. Mellin, who went up with a big reputation from Malvern, and, on recent form, he has certainly "arrived" in class football with a purpose. He is cleverer than Booker, who is also in residence, and keeps his wings together far better. On the left wing frequent changes have been made, and more are expected. So far, however, Messrs. Gethins (Trinity) and Deacon (Jesus) appear the smarter pair. Most good judges are agreed that, so far, the Cantabs excel forward and the Oxonians in defence. The Cantab forwards have already successfully adopted that style of play which has been called "the game of the passing rush." Its greatest precept is: Directly the ball has been obtained, a rush is made for the goal at top speed. No round-about play, however tricky, is allowed. As the Cantab forwards are five heavy, clever, and speedy men this year, these tactics are likely to be even more successful than hitherto. Per contra, the Oxford forwards appear to forget that combination can be overdone at times. They carry this division of labour, especially in front of their opponents' goal, much too far. This refinement of unselfishness is all very well; but it is hardly effective. At half-back the Dark Blues are the cleverer, albeit neither line follows up nearly far enough. It is always advisable that the halves should be close behind to get the ball before the enemy can start a combined run down the ground. At back, too, the Oxonians are perhaps the smarter but it would be ungracious to criticize too freely at this stage.

It is now an open secret that the Hon. R. H. O'Neill (Captain of Boat at Eton last year) has developed a "heart" and been forbidden to row at Oxford, at least for a time. This is sorry luck for his college and the O. U. B. C. alike. Nor is his an exceptional case by any means, for numerous other distinguished Eton oarsmen have been lost to the 'Varsity boat clubs from the same cause. Mr. O'Neill's enforced defection has revived the old discussion as to whether rowing and sculling is not overdone at Eton. Those who argue that the youth who aspires to beating laurels deliberately casts in his lot for death or victory, perhaps for both, must not be taken seriously. It has been conclusively proved that boat-racing is not a dangerous pastime for the robust. Per contra, a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh recently said,

has been alleged that boys are made to row at much too early an age, and therefore that serious injury is the outcome in after-life. Another allegation is that no distinction is made between robust lads and those deficient in stamina, but that all have to go through the mill alike. Both long experience and statistics teach that those deficient in stamina should never enter a boat for racing purposes.

Though Dublin Wanderers effected a surprise by beating a strong Richmond fifteen one goal to none, there can be no question that the victory of the Irishmen was thoroughly well earned. Richmond were hardly ever really dangerous, whereas the Irishmen were very aggressive, and on three or for occasions seemed certain to score. Wallace was once pushed into touch in goal, while "Thomas" on another occasion had a similar experience. Like most Irish sides, the Wanderers were at home under the prevailing conditions, and played the proper game for a wet day. They "used their feet," and some of their concerted rushes were very fine. Richmond had the better of matters in the tight and at times were seen to advantage in the loose, but they played the wrong game most of the time and let the ball out to their backs, who could do next to nothing with it. Another surprise was afforded by the victory of the West of Scotland over Cambridge. The Scottish club had not won a game this season and though the side was specially strengthened for the match, the Light Blues were fully expected to win. Instead, the West played their best game of the season, and won the match chiefly by their good forward play. If the three-quarters for the South are to be chosen from the two lines engaged in tomorrow's trial, then it is easy to see before the match that Miles, Jones, Matters and Eberle are the most likely quartette. The Union might, however, prefer Raphael once more, or even revive Vivyian, Matters' partner in the centre for Devonport Albion. Vivyian played a brilliant game for the South at Bristol two seasons ago, and though he failed against Wales, many good judges thought he should have had another trial. He and Matters are certainly the two best centres in club matches, and in any club in England. They understand each other's play, and combination would be assured.

Although the cold weather experienced last week did not actually put a stop to hunting, it interfered considerably with its enjoyment. Foxes were hard to find, scent lay badly, and few good runs were obtained. There was a complete change in the weather on Sunday; since then rain has fallen copiously, and albeit not much relished by Londoners, climatic conditions at present are entirely favourable to good sport with hounds. Sudden changes of weather are usually conducive to "grief" in the hunting-field. Frost occurring on a wet bottom renders the going treacherous, and the ordinary risks of riding the hounds are considerably increased at the beginning of a thaw. The sad accident through which Mr. F. B. Dugdale, V. C., a lieutenant in the 9th Lancers, lost his life was due to a bad takeoff, the ground being deep and holding. Last week another Victoria Cross man, Major Fitzclarence, took a nasty fall while hunting with the Staff College Dragbounds, but fortunately escaped with nothing worse than a fractured collar-bone; a similar accident also befell Mr. George Lambton in the Leighton Buzzard country. Hunting in Ireland appears to be in no very satisfactory condition. Owing to the ill-advised counsels of the United Irish League, the Roscommon Stsghounds had to be abandoned and it is to be feared there may be trouble in other counties. At a meeting held at Mullingar recently it was decided to employ every possible means to put down hunting in Westmeath on the ground that members of the Hunt had not appealed against the Crimes Act (as they were asked to do), and further because some of them supported the policy of coercion. It a pity that Irishmen in Westmeath cannot recognise the fact that politics and foxhunting have nothing in common—stand totally apart from one another. Their advisers must be well aware that the abolition of the Westmeath Hounds would place the country in a worse plight than it was before, rendering the condition of impoverished farmers yet more difficult. Men who differ most bitterly in politics are nevertheless accustomed to meet in social intercourse on friendly terms, laying their disputes aside for the time. It is to be hoped the leaders of the United Irish League will reconsider their attitude towards hunting, and not urge upon their followers a course of action which cannot possibly benefit them politically in the slightest degree, but must on the contrary materially injure them.

An annual international match between Scotland and England has now received official sanction, and once again golfers have to thank Royal Liverpool for taking the initiative and giving expression to the general wish. Just seventeen years ago the first AmateurChampionship was held under the auspices of the same famous club. Like the first international match, it was in a sense informal, but in both cases the action of Royal Liverpool was endorsed by the governing clubs. In future matches the Scottish and English teams will consist of nine players, an odd number having been fixed upon in order to avoid the possibility of a draw. The recommendation of the Royal and Ancient Club that the issue should be decided by the number of matches won and not by "holes up" has been adopted, and is likely to have not a little effect on the future of team matches in general. The Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews is the recognised lawgiver at golf, and its official pronouncement as regards the most suitable method of scoring in team matches cannot fail to influence the golfing public. Individual matches are to be played out to a finish; if a match be halved the players must go out again and continue until one or other proves successful. This regulation was obviously necessary, as otherwise a draw might easily have occurred, and it was essential to render such an unsatisfactory ending impossible. The qualification to represent either country is to be somewhat elastic, both parentage and length of residence being taken into consideration. Future matches are to be held on the day following the conclusion of the Amateur Championship, and, on the whole, this seems to be a judicious decision. The strain of playing thirty-six holes in a competition of the first importance is very considerable, and were the match held prior to the amateur meeting the international players would be placed at a disadvantage in regard to other competitors.

THE PUNJAB INOCULATION MISHAP.

THE "Civil and Military Gazette" publishes the following official statement:—So soon as full details reached the Punjab Government regarding the inoculation mishap which occurred at Mulkowal on the 30th October last, the Punjab Government addressed the Government of India, and in view of the very special circumstances of the case requested sanction to the grant of prompt and liberal compensation to the families of those who had died. The Government of India sanctioned the grant of such compensation as the Lieutenant-Governor might think fit. Enquiries into the families of 19 deceased persons and their circumstances have now been concluded, and the Lieutenant-Governor has determined the compensation which he has awarded. For the family of Imam Din, a Lambardar, who died, his Honour has decided that the most appropriate and acceptable form of compensation is a grant of land on the Jhelum Canal, and a grant of two squares is accordingly being made. One of the deceased was a young man of a Mochi family who was unmarried and left no dependents, but he lived with and assisted his parents; a sum of Rs. 200 has been awarded to them. The other deceased left widows and children, and in one or two cases mothers who were dependent on them. To all these persons pensions have been granted, ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per mensem in the case of each of the mothers and widows, according to the status and circumstances of each family, and amounting to Rs. 2 per mensem in the case of each of the sons and daughters. The pensions will commence from the 1st of November. In the case of sons they will terminate on the attainment of the age of 18; in the case of daughters they will continue till the age of 16, and if the pensioners are then unmarried, until marriage or death; and the widows and mothers of the deceased will hold their pensions till re-marriage or death.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and address is at head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT AHMEDABAD.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The Government is European and it is from Europe that we imitate all that we call civilization. Our immobile and disorganized society compares ill with the enlightened energy and cohesion of Europe; even at our best we seem to be only the hands that execute, not the head that originates. Yet even if we accept this picture, of ourselves without the necessary modifications, we need not accept this interpretation of inherent inferiority. For my part I demur to any such hasty generalisation; but however much of this be true be sure that there is no law of Nature which can prevent you from changing it. To suppose that any nation can be shut out from the operation of the law of Evolution is utterly unscientific, and, is the light of History, absurd. Granted that originality among us is low, that enterprise is deficient, and that leadership has passed out of our hands; is there in the first place no qualification to the entire truth of the assertion? And in the second, is this state of things due to immutable causes and therefore of old existence or is it the result of recent and removable tendencies? It is true that such originality and power as we still possess has hitherto busied itself mostly in other paths than those of Industry and the Sciences which help Industry; it has worked chiefly on the lines of religion and philosophy which have always been the characteristic bent of the national mind continuing through Rammohan Ray, Dayanand Saraswati and Keshavchandra Sen, the long and unbroken line of great religious teachers from Goutama to Chaitanya and Kabir. It is true that teachings of fatalism and inactive detachment have depressed the vitality of the people. Yet there is no reason to believe that this depression and this limitation are not removable and are constitutional. But it is not only in Religion that we were great. We had amongst us brave soldiers like Shivaji, Hyderali, Mahadji Scindhia and Ranjitsing. Can we not again claim to have had an important share in the establishment of that mighty structure—the Indian Empire—erected indeed by the clear sighted energy and practical genius of England but on the foundations of Indian patience, Indian blood and Indian capital?

ENTERPRISING NATIVE CLASSES.

It is not an insignificant symptom that considering how recent and meagre is Scientific Education in India, we should be able to show at least some names that are familiar to European Scientists not to speak of others enjoying a deserved reputation among ourselves. Small as the circumstance may seem it is yet enough to overthrow the theory of constitutional incapacity. And if we consider classes rather than individuals, can it be denied that the Parsees are an enterprising and industrially capable race? Or can it be doubted that the community which could produce a leader in industry and philanthropy like Mr. Tata, will, as circumstances improve, take a leading place in the commercial world? Or can enterprise and commercial capacity be denied to classes like the Bhatias, Khojas and the merchants of Scindh? When we have individuals and classes like these in our midst we may well inquire, why is it that we stand so poorly in Industry and Commerce, without fearing that the answer, however ungrateful to our feelings, will lead us to despair. But if this theory of the inferiority of the tropical races be untrue, if we find that in the past we had great men whose influence is with us even to-day, we must look for some other cause for the difference and ask what is it that India has not to-day, but which she had in that older stage of her history and which Europe has at the present day. We have not far to seek; it is obviously that clear and practical examination of life and nature which men call science and its application to the needs of Life which men call Industry in which we are deficient and in which Europe excels. And if we question the past we learn that this is exactly what has not come down to us through the ages along with our Religion and Philosophy.

FORMER COMMERCIAL GREATNESS.

Our early history is scanty and, in many respects, uncertain, but no uncertainty, no scantiness can do away with the fact that this was once a great commercial people. We see a very wealthy nation with organised guilds of artisans, a flourishing inland commerce, a large export and import trade. We hear of busy and flourishing ports through which the manufactures of India flowed out to Europe, to Arabia and Persia, and from which, in those early times we sent out our delicate cotton textures, our chintz and muslin, our silk cloth and silk thread, a fine quality of steel; indigo, sugar, spices and drugs; diamonds, ivory and gold. In return we received brass, tin and lead, coral, glass, antimony; woollen cloth and wines from Italy, and also specie and bullion. All through the middle ages, our manufactures and industries were at a very high level. Every traveller attests the existence of large and flourishing towns (a sure index of industrial prosperity), and praises the skill and ingenuity of our workmen. It is on the Eastern trade that Venice builds her greatness, for, then we were indeed the "Gorgeous East". Notice, that it is especially in the manufactures which required delicate work, originality of design, or insidnctive taste that our products were famous, our carving, our inlaid work and our gossamer cloth. Coming now to the earlier part of the last century what do we find? The carrying trade has passed from the Arabs to the East India Company and with it too, the control of nearly all our exports, especially those in indigo, iron and steel, and the newly imported industries in tobacco, tea and coffee. But there is still a large body of trade in Indian hands; even then our manufactures held their own and were far superior to those of Europe; even then there were thousands of skilled artisans; we supplied our own wants and exported enormous quantities of goods to other countries. Whera, then, has all this trade gone and what has caused our decline? The most obvious answer is, as I have said, the difference between Europe and India in Industrial methods and appliances. But this is not quite sufficient to explain it. A deeper examination of the facts at our disposal shows that the life had left Indian Industry before Europe had brought her machines to any remarkable development, and long before those wonderful changes which the application of Chemistry and Electricity have more recently wrought in Industry. Nor can we ascribe it to a superiority which England possessed in Industrial and Technical Education for at that time there was no such training and England has never relied on it for commercial capacity. If we go a little deeper into the matter we find that there is a further reason which does not depend on the natural working of economic laws but which is political in its nature, the result of the acquisition of political power by the East India Company and the absorption of India into the growing British Empire.

CAUSES OF DECLINE.

As Mr. Datt shows in his able Economic History of British India, this political change had the gravest effect on our economic life. In the first place we have the economic policy of the East India Company which, so far as its export trade was concerned, accepted manufactures indeed, but paid an equal if not greater attention to raw materials. Even our internal trade was taken from us by the policy of the East India Company; there were heavy transit dues on all inland commerce and there were commercial Residents in every part of the company's possessions who managed to control the work of the local artisans and so thoroughly that outside their factories all manufacture came to an end. On this came the protective policy of the British Government which despite the powerful interests of the East India Company crushed Indian manufactures by prohibitive import duties and then the application of steam to manufactures. It is scarcely to be wondered at then if with all this against us at home and abroad our manufactures declined and with the great advance in the improvement in machinery and the imitation of a free trade policy this decline was hastened into ruin. Our weakness lies in this that we have for many years lain prostrate under the fictitious sense of our own helplessness and made no adequate attempt to react against our circumstances. We have succumbed where we should have exhausted every possibility of resistence and remedy. We have allowed the homekeeping propensities and the out-of-date semi-religious prejudices, which have gathered round the institution of caste, to prevent us from choosing the line of activity most consonant with our abilities or from seeking other lands in search of fresh markets and the knowledge of new industries. The restriction against foreign travel is one of the most serious obstacles in the way of commercial success and must be utterly swept away, if we are not to go on stagnating. It is a pity that communities like the Bhatias should be restrained by an out-worn prejudice from going abroad and furthering that task of development for which they are so admirably fitted. The endeavours hitherto made have been, with few exceptions, sporadic, half-hearted and prematurely abandoned; and the support given to them by the public has been scanty, wanting in confidence and in personal and active interest. It is this state of things which must cease before we can hope to revive our old manufactures, to establish firmly and extend those which exist; and to set on foot any new industries which our needs demand and for which the conditions offer sufficient opportunity; then India may again be what she was in the past and what she is so admirably fitted by nature to be—a self-sufficing country, famous for artistic and useful industries; and to raise her again to this should be the ideal of every patriotic citizen. But in order that the ideal may be realised we need first knowledge of our possibilities, of the means and facilities necessary to success, and of the lines on which activity would be best repaid, and secondly belief in ourselves and in each other so that our knowledge may not fail for want of co-operation.

LINES OF ACTIVITY.

This country is not poor in its resources, but may rather be said to be blessed by Nature in many respects; its mineral wealth is anything but contemptible; its soil produces valuable and useful products in great variety and abundance; the provision of water power is also unstinted. We have an excess of cheap labour and we have hereditary artisans who are quick in hand and eye and who only need to be properly trained to make them the equals, if not the superiors, of their rivals. If there are certain serious disadvantages and defects in its mineral wealth such as the inferiority of its coal supplies and in its vegetable products such as the greater coarseness of its cotton and the difficulty of growing the finest silk, yet so great is the advance Science has made that we need not despair of meeting some of these difficulties at least in part. Nor is there any imperative necessity that we should always vie with other countries in producing the very best. If we utilise to the best advantage what nature has given us and advance in such manufactures as the country is fitted for, we shall have done no inconsiderable task. What is required is greater knowledge, a more earnest endeavour of the Government towards improvement and the provision of facilities and more serious activity on the part of the people to take advantage of such facilities as already exist—improvement in agriculture, facilities in Industries; for in a country like India which produces or can produce the bulk of its own raw material, the agricultural question cannot be separated from the industrial.

His Highness then proceeded to describe in detail the improvements needed in Indian agriculture and manufactures and urged the necessity of a thorough awakening in India. A full report of these portions of the address will appear later.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE WITH A WHALE.

IT is admitted that a whale may sink a barque, as was done some months ago, but it is powerless when attacked by an up-to-date modern steamship. The steel or iron beam, propelled by powerful and massive engines, must win, and the whale, despite its strength and fury, must lose. It occurred thus at any rate with the mail steamer Sierra of the Australian and American line in the waters of the Tasman sea, off Cape Brett, on the 11th November. The vessel crashed into a huge sleeping sperm whale, and became so fixedly embedded in its flesh that the huge body clung to the bows and remained there for a distance of several miles, forcing up torrents of spray, and dyeing the wake of the steamer red with blood. The Sierra was scudding along the east coast of New Zealand on the way to Sydney from Auckland at the time. She had about a hundred passengers on board, and was travelling at a speed of 18 miles an hour. It was a bright and clear morning, and it was while breakfast was being served that the steamer actually plunged into the whale. The effect of the collision could not be felt by those on board, and in the saloon nothing was known of the occurrence till a junior officer approached the captain's chair and whispered, "There's a whale across the bows, sir." When the officer spoke these words the captain could hardly believe him; however he said nothing to the passengers and went forward. His astonishment was very great to find on the bows of the ship, and embedded for nearly three feet on the side, a whale of about 40 feet long. "So fast was the speed of the ship," says the captain, "that the leviathan had no chance of freeing itself, and was forced through the water, its great head being on the starboard, and about 20 feet of its body and tail on the port side of the vessel. Columns of spray swept over the body. As the ship dipped with the rolling sea and rose again, the water rushed over the whale like a Niagara roaring and hissing and splashing to a wonderful extent. The sight was remarkable, and I was not on deck long before the passengers were up in a body hanging over the rails to catch a full view. By the time I got on deck, over two miles had been covered, and although I did not see much blood about, I believe streams of it escaped just after the impact, and discoloured the usually white wake to a considerable extent. The whale, too, was powerless when I saw it, and its huge jaws were wide open as if it were dead. At first, I was told, the animal wildly lashed the sea with its tail and struggled violently, but the onward rush of the vessel rendered all its efforts to escape impossible, and even silenced it. To have the whale removed I gave the order to stop the engines, and although the vessel came to a standstill, the body still remained where it was. I then had the ship sent astern and gradually the bows withdrew from the gaping wound, and the apparently dead body sank by degrees being discernible from the deck till it reached a considerable depth, so clear was the water. That's my first experience of the kind, although I have heard of a few other ships meeting with whales under somewhat similar circumstances. I suppose the whale was asleep when we struck it, and owing to the weight of the vessel and the resistance being slight the impact was not felt on board. In my opinion, too, its spine was broken by the force of the blow and the subsequent pressure against the water."

CRICKET.

INTERNATIONAL C. C. vs. MR. DIVECHA'S TEAM.

A MATCH was played between these teams on Sunday on the Marine Battalion Parade ground, and resulted in a victory for the International by 48 runs. Scores:—

MR. DIVECHA'S TEAM.

Mr Vassigara, l-b-w, b Tumboowalla	7
Mr Polishwalla, b Tumboowalla	20
Mr H Mehta, c Ali, b Tumboowalla	26
Mr S Chothia, run out	9
Mr Pavri, st Divecha, b Tumboowalla	4
Mr Darabsett, c Tumboowalla, b Master	7
Mr N Langrana, b Master	5
Mr D Mulla, c Divecha, b Tumboowalla	1
Mr Bamboat, c and b Tumboowalla	5
Mr H Divecha, c Sub, b Ali	2
Mr F Divecha, not out	3
Extras	8
Total	97

INTERNATIONAL C. C.

Mr P Divecha, b Divecha	2
Mr N Shroff, b Pavri	0
Mr N Master, c Divecha, b Polishwalla	31
Mr C M Ali, b Bamboat	22
Mr Masurkar, c and b Nanabhoy Langrana	29
Mr Kadir Tumboowalla, b Divecha	1
Mr S G Pathare, b N Langrana	20
Mr Kathoke, b Polishwalla	15
Mr Dootiwalla, b N Langrana	7
Mr R Sorabjee, b N Langrana	0
Mr Karwa, not out	2
Extras	16
Total	145

SCENES AT A MILITARY EXECUTION.

CROWD CHARGED BY HORSEMEN.

The "Mahratta" writes:—If what the "Chikitsaka, of Belgaum says be true, then we must severely censure the Military and the Police who were kept in attendance on Thursday before last on the occasion of the execution of a soldier belonging to the regiment stationed at Belgaum. A mob of about two or three thousand people had assembled at the scene of the execution which was known to be a public one. It is not understood that this gathering of people was in any way against any special notification or any standing rule. But whatever the fact in the matter may be, the horsemen regularly charged the mob, and not content with scattering it in all directions to a distance of nearly a mile from the scene of the execution, they assaulted many individuals who are said to have sustained severe injuries in the flight. A health camp inhabited by the plague refugees happened to be in the vicinity; and the "Chikitsaka" makes a definite charge that for three hours was a blockade maintained against this camp with the result that ingress and egress was prevented, and women and children suffered greatly. Our vernacular contemporary, we think, very pertinently asks why was the execution done publicly at all and not within the compound of a barrack, if there was so much objection to the people seeing it? The allegations in the matter are made by the "Chikitsaka" openly without any reservation, and we think an explanation is certainly due from the Government to the people in the matter.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

DECEMBER 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Shanoe, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Guantanamo More St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Muscat Cable restored.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES COTTON.

The final forecast of the cotton crop for 1902, of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh is as under:—

Preliminary.—The figures of area and outturn returned in this forecast for previous years differ from those reported last year. The area hitherto returned in the final forecasts comprised the area under cotton sown unmixed as well as that on which cotton and arhar (cajanus indicus) are grown mixed. The figures given in the present year's forecast exclude the area which arhar occupies when sown in combination with cotton. As regards figures of outturn, the periodical examination of standards of crop yields completed this year has resulted in a material increase of the standards for cotton: that the former standards were too low was proved conclusively by an examination of the statistics of export. The outturn for the present and previous years has therefore been calculated on the revised standards.

Area.—Owing to a succession of seasons of light rainfall, which generally tends to the success of this crop, the cultivation of cotton has been extending in recent years. In 1897 the area under this crop amounted to 919,671 acres, and by 1901 it had risen to 1,153,870 acres. In the present year it amounts to 1,255, 241 acres, showing an increase of 101,371 acres or 9 per cent since last year. Compared with the average areas of the preceding five and ten years the increase amounts to 24 and 22 per cent, respectively. It is shared by all cotton-growing divisions—Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand and Allahabad—but is greatest in the first two divisions, where an increase of 33,009 and 44,037 acres respectively took places.

Condition.—When the second forecast was issued early in October the cotton crop was generally reported to be in good condition. From the final reports which have now been received from zamindars, it appears however that the prospects of the crop have deteriorated. In places the flowers fell off without bearing bolls, while in others the full development of the bolls was checked. Damage to the crop has also been reported in places from high winds and from insects. The crop which was sown early with irrigation escaped serious injury, but most of the crop was sown after the rains broke, and this suffered severely. The fibre is reported to be of average quality. In the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions where a full normal yield was expected, the crop is now estimated at 80 per cent. of the normal; in the Allahabad division, which comprises the Bundelkhand districts, at 70 per cent: and in the remaining divisions at 75 per cent. For the province as a whole the estimate amounts to 75 per cent. of the normal.

Out-turn, trade and prices.—The total out-turn of the present year's crop is estimated at 327,728 bales of 400 lbs. each, which is 11 per cent. less than last year's estimated yield but 29 and 38 per cent more than that of the preceding five and ten years respectively. Based on the figures of the last five years the average annual imports of cotton into these provinces whether by rail or road amount to 37 1-2 millions of pounds. If to this is added the estimated home produce, viz., 131 millions of pounds, the total quantity available comes to 168 1-2 millions of pounds. The average mill consumption amounts to 31 millions of pounds a year and the average exports to 100 millions of pounds, leaving 37 1-2 millions of pounds for local consumption other than in mills. Some restriction of the mill consumption is anticipated this season owing to the prevalence of plague in Cawnpore; if these anticipations are unhappily fulfilled, the surplus stocks available for exports will be still considerable. The prices of cotton are now higher than at the same period of last year as shown in the following table. Unless large stocks from the past two years' produce are still available the exports during the current year are not likely to be as heavy as last year when they amounted to 154 millions of pounds and were the largest on records.

MART.	Price per maund for the fortnight ending 15th November. 1901. Rs. a. p.	1902. Rs. a. p.
Hathras (Aligarh)	13 12 0	14 0 0
Agra	13 5 4	14 8 9
Cawnpore	14 8 9	15 0 0

A TRADE MARK CASE.

In the First City Magistrate's Court at Ahmedabad on the 3rd instant, Mangaldas Dowlatram of the firm of Trikamlal Mangaldas Sha and Co., Ahmedabad, was charged at the instance of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Bombay, with offences under Sec. 482,483 and 486 Indian Penal Code in that he sold in the month of October, Grey Jaconets bearing a mark of a "Galloping Horse in a triangle" and the number 1505, which mark and number were an infringement of W. and A. Graham and Co's well-known Trade mark a "Flying Horse in a triangle" which with the number 1305 they have stamped on similar Grey Jaconets sold in Bombay, Ahmedabad, and other Indian Markets for the past ten or twelve years. The charge was withdrawn and the accused discharged on his signing an agreement of which the following is a translation:—

To Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co, I, Trikumlal Mangaldas and the partners of the firm of Messrs. Mangaldas Dowlatram and Co, do hereby give you this undertaking in writing that on and after this date, I in person or any partner or partners of the said firm will neither order out nor sell in his own name or in the firm's name Grey Jaconets bearing any near resemblance to your Grey Jaconets with the "Horse in the triangle" stamp and No. 1305. The goods sold by us under question were not Ordered out by us but were sold to us by Messrs. R. Warburton and Co. We have not sold those goods with the intention of infringing your rights to the said Trade Mark and we are very sorry for the sale. Dated the 3rd day of December 1902."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th December 1902.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.

This evening and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10-in R. M. L. Gun Drill.

No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.

This evening and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

2. There will be a Meeting of Officers and N.-C. Officers of No. 2 Coy, at the Nesbit Lane Head-quarters on Thursday the 18th instant after drill.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Conversazione will be held at the Head-quarters Nesbit Lane, on Friday, the 19th instant. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m. sharp. Tickets to admit member and one lady, Re. 1. Non-members and Ladies Re. 1 each. Tickets may be obtained from members of the Entertainment Committee, i. e. Sergt Long, Br Hunter, Gr Whitehead, Sergt-Instr Solley and the Honorary Sec Gr F S Dawson. Members are requested to apply early for tickets.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th December 1902.

1. "D" Company will parade to-day (Tuesday) the 16th instant at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, at 5 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.

2. "E" Company (Cyclist) will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Wednesday the 17th inst., at 8-30 p.m.
Dress—Drill order. Forage Caps and Side Arms. Rifles will not be carried.

3. "A", "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Thursday the 18th inst., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 8 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.

4. The above Company parades will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C Company:—No 5463 Vol J M Spilling.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 17th to 31st January 1903 both days inclusive.

The Commandant hopes that every member of the Corps will do his utmost to attend for at least six days, consecutive if possible. Two Parades will be held each day, one from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. and the other from 5-45 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The Commandant believes that these hours will enable members to attend regularly for six days without serious interference with their daily Civil duties. The co-operation of Heads of Departments and Firms in Bombay has been solicited.

As it will be impossible for the whole of the Corps to attend at one time, the time during which the Camp will be standing will be broken up into two periods; 1st Period 17th to 23rd, 2nd Period 24th to 31st January 1903. The Syllabus of Instruction will be the same for each period.

Members are requested to inform the Officers Commanding their Companies without delay during which of the above periods they will be able to attend the Camp. Cadet Companies will not go into Camp, but will attend Saturday afternoon parades at the Camp.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, of 67 Hatton Garden, London. 83

THE STORMING OF GUMATTI FORT.

THE "Pioneer" publishes an account of the capture of the Gumatti fort on the 18th of November. The record of gallantry shown by gunners, sappers and infantry, both during the early attack and in the actual storming is one that will live long on the Frontier. True it was only an affair of six men against six hundred, but the defenders were behind loopholed walls that could not be breached with the artillery available or blown down by gun-cotton charges that were impossible to tamp. The walls had to be scaled with rude ladders improvised out of the village charpoys, and the final rush was in the face of close fire from the defenders' breech-loaders. The late Captain White led the storming party, set the first ladder, and was first on the walls; he had had several narrow escapes in the course of the day and his death, just when the end was in view, was a grievous loss to the force, already saddened by the loss of its commander, Colonel Tonnochy, an officer whose fate reminds us of that of John Haughton. Both were killed in small affairs on the frontier and not in the stress and struggle of a great action; and, assuredly, in each case, rapid promotion and responsible command would have come. But so long as the Punjab Frontier Force can produce officers of this stamp, we need not fear that its glorious traditions will be dimmed. In the story, as it is told in our columns to-day, it will be seen that a small party of Bengal sappers distinguished themselves, making two ineffective efforts to blow down the walls, when it was found that the mountain guns could not breach them. Not since the storming of Nilt Fort, north of Gilgit, has there been such an affair on the North-West Forntier as that as Gumatti and the killing off of six notorious outlaws together with the razing of a stronghold which the the local tribesmen considered impregnable so long as heavy guns were not brought against it, is certain to have a marked effect on the Bannu border.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

First Entries closed at 6 p.m., Monday, 15th December.

The Colonial Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanji's b aus m Olga 1 4 0 3/4
Mr Cross's b aus g Orion aged
Mr T C Naples's b aus g Fando aged
Mr Westropp's ch aus g Vedette aged
Mr Mill's br e h Misty 5 years
Mr Preston's b e m Lady Smith II, 1 4 1 3/4
Mr Preston's ch e g New Oswestry 1 4 1 3/4
Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Repitition 4 or 5 years
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck
Messrs M Mahomedbhoy and Co's b aus g Planet
Mr W Moran's ch aus g Ophir 6 or aged

The Arab Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanji's g a h Wild Fox 13 3 1/2
Mr N Mehta's ch a h Silverman 4 years
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Mahkoom
Mr Jarcola bin Talib's g a h Keemani
Messrs Ebrahim Ameer and Oosman Mahomed's b a h White Oats
Messrs Issuff Sheriff and Sabad bin Farsi's b a h Young Roberts 14
Capt Browning's ch a h Tirah 14
H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Young Martaban 13 3 1/2
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer

The Little Maiden Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanji's g a h Silver Fox 13 3
Mr Abdool Aziz Saif's b a h Arabistan 13 3 1/2
Messrs Mustapha, Cowasji and Cowasji's g a h Tigriss 13 3 1/2
Mr George's g a h Alexis 13 3 1/2
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute 13 3
H H The Crown Prince of Bhopal's g a h Herbia 13 3 2/4
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips 14
H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Young Martaban 13 3 1/2
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 13 2 1/2 by wire
Mr Murray's ch a h Nonpariel 13 2
Capt Sloane Stanley's g a h For Ever 13 3

The Christmas Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanji's g a h Grey Fox 13 2
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3/4
Mr Murray's ch a h Nonpariel 13 2

The Beginners Plate—Distance 1/2 mile.
Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Kyan 13 2 1/2
Mr Jackson's b a h Good Hope 13 3
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Skermisher 13 3
Mr A A Ajner's b a h Panther 13 3

Selling Plate—Distance 1/2 mile.
Messrs E Rasheed and A A Saif's b a h Settler 13 1 1/2 Rs 1,200
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3/4 Rs 1,000
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Obyan 13 2 1/2 Rs 1,000
H H Maharaja Holker's b a h Jeddah 13 2 Rs 1,000
Messrs Sabyne and R G Baldock's b a h Young Sherali 13 2 Rs 800
Mr C D's ch a h Scorn 14 Rs 1,000
2nd Entries close at 6 p.m., Tuesday, 16th December 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 15th December, 1902.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

In modification of the Home Dept Notification No 3702 dated the 26th Sept Mr E A Gait of the Indian Civil Service is appointed to officiate as Census Commissioner for India with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

Mr L Davidson of the Indian Civil Service is appointed as Commissioner of Coorg with effect from the 2nd Nov 1902.

The services of Lieut Col B O'Brien M D, I M S Bengal Civil Surgeon of Allahabad are placed at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India.

The Home Dept Notification No 815 dated 16th Oct replacing the services of Capt E F Rainey 12th Burma Infantry at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India with effect from the 15th Nov is hereby cancelled.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr K Hewlett Civil Vety Dept attached to the Punjab for training are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment as Asst Principal of the Bombay Vety College with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the appointment.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C J Laikaka Depy Post Master Genl 2nd grade is appointed to act as Depy Post Master Genl 1st grade with effect from the 16th Nov 1902 or until further orders.

Mr F B O'Shea Depy Post Master Genl 3rd grade is appointed to act as Depy Post Master Genl 2nd grade with effect from the 15th of Nov 1902 during the absence on leave of Mr F Whymper or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G P Rose, C I E, Ex Engr 1st grade (now Suptdg Engr 3rd class temporary rank) State Railways was on return from leave attached to the Office of the Junior Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways Calcutta for the 7th Oct.

Mr C H Barratt Ex Engr, 1st grade Punjab who was temporarily transferred to the Military Works Services for employment in the Punjab Frontier District Command vide Public Works Dept Notification No 462 dated 1st Nov 1901 is retransferred to the Punjab and appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr during the absence of Mr B G Wallis on leave or until further orders.

Mr E G Mercer a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College Rurki is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Dept as an

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It was officially announced at York that ex-Sergeant Leonard, 6th Dragoon Guards, recently reduced to the ranks for writing a letter of complaint to Mr. Brodrick, has been found medically unfit for further service, and the commanding officer is ordered to take steps to carry out his discharge. Mr. Brodrick replying to Mr. Butcher, in the House of Commons, said Sergeant Leonard had been three times in trouble with the authorities. His complaints were investigated by the Colonel. He was entitled, if dissatisfied with the Colonel's decision, to appeal to the General. He did not do so. Instead, he wrote to the Secretary of State complaining of his officer and of the state of the regiment. For this he was tried by court-martial and reduced to the ranks. An inquiry had been held as to the state of the regiment by the general officer commanding the district, and the Commander-in-Chief was considering whether further investigation was necessary. He (Mr. Brodrick) had received a petition from York signed by 1500 people, which demanded a public inquiry, but this matter must be dealt with by the military authorities, and the course proposed would be subversive of all discipline.

Our contemporary "Engineering," writing on the subject of the recent submarine boat manœuvres, says that the French experiments both in the Mediterranean and in the Channel show that far greater efficiency can be obtained from the larger boat capable of keeping the sea in all weathers, with a fair amount of comfort to the crews, than could possibly be obtained by the smaller craft. But these smaller craft have their duties, which would principally lie in the direction of coast and harbour protection, and they would in such work constitute a great menace to even a blockade by small vessels of the "destroyer" type. The large French submersibles—such as the Narval, Espadon, Sirene, Silure, Triton, &c.—are formidable weapons against this country, as they can proceed from the security of harbours on the French coast, and, without even coming to the surface, can attack any vessel cruising, even at high speed, providing she passes within torpedo range; or could sink some of our heaviest and most important mercantile marine vessels making passage in the Channel. The same advantage would apply to the smaller craft belonging to the French Government, provided they could manage to get within torpedo range, which is now 2,000 metres. It is in the possible and probable nature of things that, should we unfortunately find ourselves at war with France within the next forty-eight hours, the French Government would place even these small and comparatively inefficient submarine vessels in the British Channel, and dispose them at certain intervals, so that if a vessel passing up the Channel should come between the line or lines of such boats they would come within effective torpedo range. A successful shot from one of these small boats against a first class battleship would, at one stroke, wipe out a million sterling, and some 800 or 900 trained sea men who could be ill spared. The scoffings of ignorant people at the submarine boat would then be of no avail; and surely it is time that, in view of the practical experiments we surely have had already with our own submarine boats, something should be done to place this country in possession of as many, if not many more, of these craft than are at present owned and are in operation by the French Government. The eleventh hour is too late in such cases. The French have shown us that with their larger boats they can proceed from their harbours when carefully watched by ships specially stationed for the purpose, and proceed submerged and unobserved for six hours' steaming to their point of attack, effectively discharge their torpedoes, and return to their point of departure unobserved. Such an experiment should be keenly taken to heart by our own Admiralty.

If it be indeed true that recruits are coming in in larger numbers and of a better stamp than they did before the three years period of service with increased pay was introduced, Mr. Brodrick is to be congratulated on so far achieving success for the new model Army. We may hope that the results will shortly justify a raising of the standards of height and chest measurement, so that the ranks may be filled with men of sufficient large dimensions to enable them to carry a reasonable amount of equipment. Hitherto it has been found difficult to fit the service equipment on many of the men owing to diminutive stature and meagreness of girth. This is a matter of no little importance from the pressing necessity existing, under present war conditions, of increasing the proportion of ammunition to be carried into action on the person of the soldier. It is well known that with the widely extended lines of attack now indispensable, coupled with the great range and remarkable accuracy of modern rifles, it has become a serious question how the firing line is to be replenished with ammunition. The approach of horsed vehicles or pack animals within effective range has become too hazardous, and supplies to the front will have to be distributed by men told off for the purpose, and carrying such limited quantities as a man, whether on foot or provided with a bicycle, can advance with rapidly.

The one matter discussed now wherever naval men meet is the coming changes in regard to the supply, entry and co-ordination of the various classes of officers required for his Majesty's Navy. It is only too evident, from the extraordinary nature of the guesses which are being made in various quarters, that the Admiralty secret has been well kept. About one thing alone does there appear to be unanimity, and this is that as regards the three branches now styled military, engineering and marine; in its broad outline the scheme will rest on nomination, common entry, a common ground work of education, and specialisation with adequate technical and practical training. This is indeed an ideal scheme, and given that we can come to an agreement upon the amount of training required, and the way of giving it, it is one that must meet with acceptance from all sensible and sound-minded men. But the crux of the problem does not rest there. Sentiment, tradition, and natural aspirations must be taken into account in dealing with the branches as they exist to-day. What is wanted is that in welding the three branches together each shall be brought to the white heat of enthusiastically welcoming the changes to be brought about. We may take it for certain that there are some in each branch who will object to the whole thing, root and branch. That goes without saying. But the majority, we hope and believe, will sink their personal feelings in the great and glorious aim of improving the Service of which all must be so proud of being members.

We must confess to a feeling of surprise that in some quarters supposed to be representative of naval opinion there should be an inclination to refer to the coming changes as a scheme designed to get the better of those who have been agitating in the interests of the marine engineers. Such an assumption indicates an absolute ignorance of the genesis of the Admiralty plan, and a littleness of mind which is pitiable. We may rest assured that the officers of each of the branches affected will find something in the scheme which they may, for personal or sentimental reasons, dislike and deplore, but it is at least equally certain that if they have the interest of the Service at heart they will find much more to applaud and to excite their admiration. It is a very bold thing indeed to grapple with the question at all, and the Board of Admiralty that have done so deserve nothing but praise for their courageous attempt to solve a problem which is not only agitating the minds of our own Navy but of all the principal navies of the world. If we see anywhere near an adequate solution the efficiency of the Service cannot fail to be increased enormously. It is not captious criticism then with which we should be prepared to greet the scheme when it is produced, but a helpful and large-hearted consideration for the difficulties of the task and ready praise for the courage which has been exhibited in tackling it.

Disingenuous sophistry is very frequently the most striking characteristic of War Office replies, and that given on the 11th ultimo to a correspondent who drew attention to the question of soldiers learning trades might well stand as a prize essay of official deception. By direction of the Commander-in-Chief the inquirer was referred to para. 789 King's Regulations, the value of which is quite in accordance with that of the subterfuge based upon it. The paragraph in question directs that whenever and wherever possible commanding officers will establish garrison and regimental workshops, in which soldiers who have learned a trade before enlistment will be employed, and in which other soldiers who are willing to learn may be instructed in a trade during their leisure hours. In other words, if the commanding officer can afford to extend the operation of the pioneer's shop beyond the limits of strictly business undertakings, no objection will be raised to his doing so at his own expense. Upon such a foundation the Horse Guards authorities have condescended to base a reply which they are well aware was entirely misleading. Anything, however, is good enough, provided that it serves even temporarily to shelve responsibility. In the present case, however, this red herring trailed across the line is scarcely strong enough to lead the pack very far astray.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette").

In continuation of the discussion of the case of the IXth Lancers, in the House of Commons, the other day, Lord A. Compton said the information which had reached him from the very beginning had come from a relative of his own who was at present serving in a high rank in this regiment. There were one or two things the noble lord had said which he should like to answer. He did not favour collective punishment but in this particular case it seemed to him the question was whether there should have been any punishment whatever. What the noble lord had told them had been common knowledge in India ever since the beginning of this case. He had referred to a second case in which a punkah coolie had been killed. It was quite fair that the House should know of the first case and of the second case also. In the second case the death of the coolie was due to a kick by a soldier. When the punkah stopped the soldier woke up. He went outside the bungalow, found the coolie asleep, and kicked him. The case was reported, and the man was tried before a jury for manslaughter, but acquitted. He was then tried for assault, but acquitted. Finally, he was condemned for a technical assault, and the punishment he received was a fine of 50 rs. There was a third case, which was also in the 9th Lancers, but in this instance there was no loss of life. A subaltern, who was quite a boy, while on duty with a detachment of his regiment, saw a native ill-treating a pony. He quarrelled with the native, knocked him down, and broke his nose. The subaltern was brought before a magistrate and fined 50 rs. The noble lord the member for Woolwich had asked the Secretary of State whether he could give the reasons which induced the Government of India to inflict this punishment [on the 9th Lancers. He would suggest that these other cases might have had some effect upon the minds of the Government of India and the military authorities. He had himself served in India for five years, and he never ceased to condemn in his strongest manner ill-treatment of the natives. In his own regiment the punishment was most severe for any ill-treatment of the kind that was detected. He should be inclined to suggest that a more severe punishment than a fine of 50 rs. should have been inflicted where the two culprits were found out. Then there was the first case, in which the culprit was not found. The Government of India said the culprit must be found, and General Combe was sent down to make an investigation. General Combe held a most searching investigation, and failed to find proof that one of the 9th Lancers had committed the crime. It was true that the native at his death said it was a "horse soldier," and therefore the outrage was attributed to the 9th Lancers. The noble lord did not tell the House that the doctor who attended this native in the hospital, and gave evidence at the inquiry, had himself stated that he did not attribute the death of the native to his ill-treatment. That was before the inquiry. The noble lord said the 9th Lancers did not make such an investigation as they should have made. Two captains and a subaltern held a court of inquiry. So far as he could gather it was held at once. The noble lord said they did not call witnesses. They could not invent witnesses. What witnesses were there?

Lord G. Hamilton said the second court of inquiry did call witnesses; therefore he assumed they might have been called. They called non-commissioned officers who were in the neighbourhood.

Lord A. Compton said it might be that the Court of Inquiry was stupidly conducted, but that was a very different thing from saying that the regiment conspired to conceal a criminal. (Hear, hear.) That was the charge the regiment resented. They considered the punishment as nothing compared to the stigma cast upon them by that accusation. In his opinion they justly resented that stigma. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Balfour reminded the House that, when the Government gave an additional day for the Indian Budget, it was understood that part of that day should be given to the consideration of the second order on the paper. He trusted that the House would now consent to conclude the debate. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Farquharson, who was received with cries of "Divide" from the Ministerial side, was understood to call attention to the question of the liquor traffic in Assam, complaining that there was no medical man on the body appointed to inquire into the subject. Immediately the hon. member resumed his seat.

Sir J. Rolleston moved the adjournment of the debate and the motion was at once agreed to.

THE NATIVE INDIAN ARMY.

On Tuesday, November 25, Captain Norton asked the Secretary for India if he could state why the old system of promotion of colonels of the Native Army to generals was stopped before the new system was introduced, and what were the special difficulties; and why for a period of three years officers of the Indian Army were superseded by colonels promoted major-generals in England under the new system.

Earl Percy (who replied), said: The old system of promotion to the rank of major-general was stopped by royal warrant, which fixed the date for the introduction of the new system as January 1, 1901. The last promotion under the old system was made in October 1900. The number of appointments for major-general and lieutenant-general under the new system being too few to maintain a flow of promotion it was proposed, in the interests of the Indian Army to increase them, and correspondence has for some time been in progress with the War Office and the Government of India for that purpose. As the result of an interdepartmental conference, certain proposals have already been accepted in principle which will increase the number of these appointments, and as I stated in my reply of the 13th inst., the final report of the Conference is expected shortly. In the meantime it is impossible to give effect to the new system. Without accepting as correct the hon. and gallant member's use of the word "supersession" I may point out that the first promotion of a colonel in England under the new system took place, not three years, but less than one year ago. The new system will be applied to the Indian Army as soon as possible.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

Mr. Lambert asked the Secretary for India if he would lay upon the table the correspondence with the War Office relating to the proposed increase of pay of the British soldier in India.

Earl Percy: The Treasury has agreed to refer to the arbitration of the Lord Chief Justice the question of the distribution of the charges in respect to the increased pay of the British soldier in India. Until the case has been laid before the Lord Chief Justice, and his decision upon it has been received, I cannot undertake to lay any portion of the correspondence on the subject on the table.

THE 9TH LANCERS.

On Wednesday, Nov. 26, Major Rasch asked the Secretary for India whether he would produce the report of the military reviewing authority on the case of the 9th Lancers.

Earl Percy, who replied, said: I have not received any copy of the report, nor do I feel disposed to publish papers in connection with the case.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON MILITARY DRESS.

Lord Alwyne Compton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention had been called to the fact that band instruments for military bands, and articles of military dress such as spurs, military sword belts, and cap lines, are taxed by the Customs Department when entering the country; and whether, in view of the fact that officers are obliged to contribute to the support of regimental bands, and that the instruments are so far State property that the State contributes towards the maintenance of these bands, which with their taxed instruments are essential to ceremonial parades, he will undertake to approach the Indian Government in order that such articles and all other articles imported into India for the use of military officers, provided they are for military purposes, may be exempted from taxation.

Earl Percy said: Military dress and accoutrements brought into India are, I believe, already exempt from Customs Duty under the regulations respecting passengers' "bona fide" luggage. I doubt whether the Government of India will be prepared to go further, but I will refer the matter to them. If indents for stores for "bona fide" regimental use are made on the Store Dept. at the India Office they can be supplied free of taxation.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	4	4	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	7	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	7
	19	0	—
Total	16	14	84
Total plague deaths to date	121,620	101,085	
Same date last year	133	121	126

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implies freedom from physical pain and disorder. It means strength, energy, power; power to think well, work well, eat well, sleep well. It means being "fit," fit for home duties, fit for business, fit for pleasure, fit for everything. It means money—money saved and money earned. Indigestion destroys good health. It multiplies worries, breeds disease and fills the doctor's purse. Mother Seigel's Syrup prevents indigestion and cures it. It cures in Nature's way, with Nature's remedies—the healing juices of roots and herbs from field and forest. Its daily use is a guarantee of good digestion, which is the foundation of good health. Says Mrs. C. Barndon, 46, Lydia Street, Brunswick, Victoria, Feb. 27th, 1902: "For two years I suffered martyrdom from acute indigestion. I tried many different medicines, but got no relief until I took Mother Seigel's Syrup, three bottles of which completely cured me. I can now sleep well, my appetite is good, and I can perform my duties with ease." Beware of imitations.

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The late Lord Clyde said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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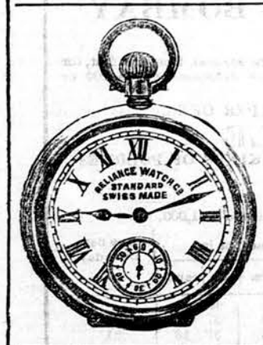

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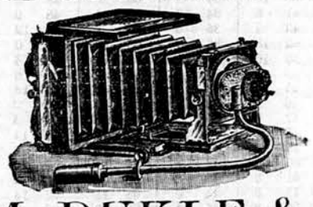

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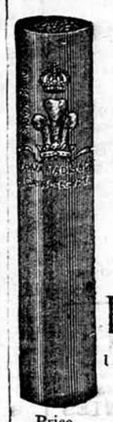

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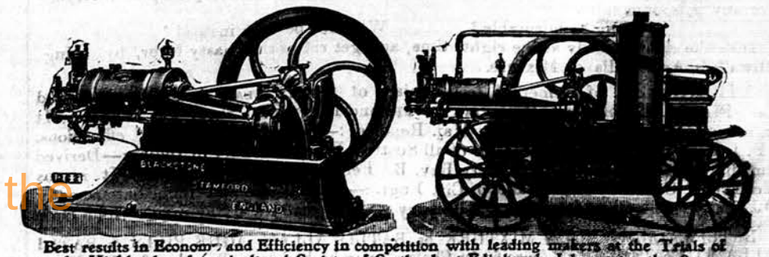

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to 10 years.		Premiums Limited to 15 years.		Payable at death, or in 15 years.		Payable at death, or in 20 years.		Payable at death, or in 25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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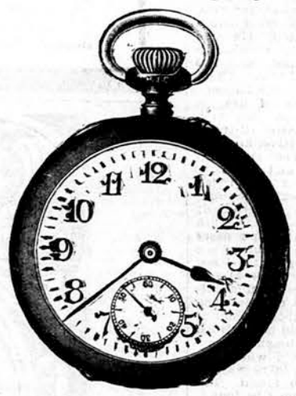

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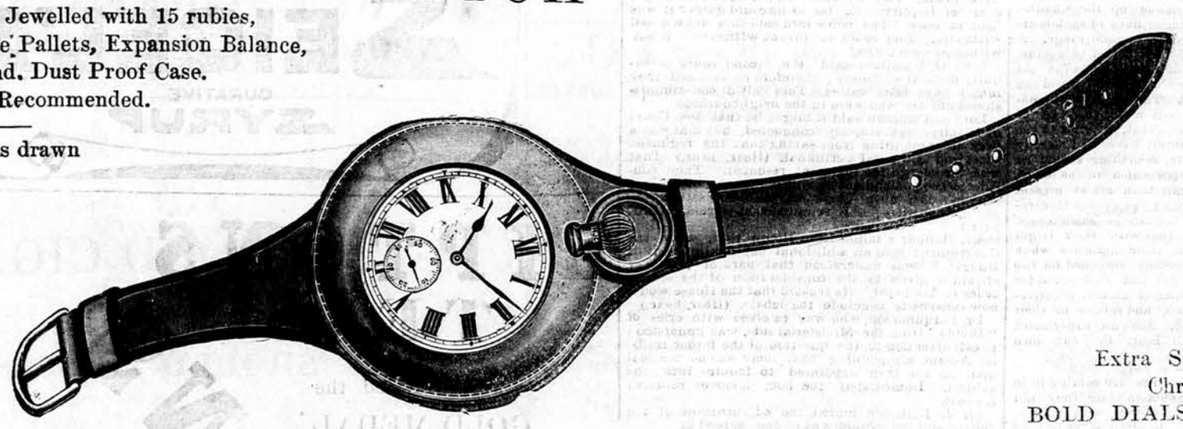

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